

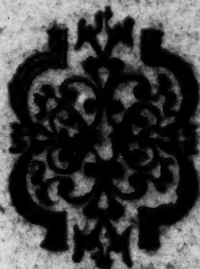
(86)

plead a just excuse from
your command, and my
own, and your want of
time ; and rest

*Your affectionate and
devoted Brother.*

^A
THE
DIFFERENT
CAUSES
AND JUDGEMENTS OF
VRINE;
4
ACCORDING TO
THE BEST WRITERS
THEREOF, BOTH OLD
and new, summarily
collected.

BY *J. Fletcher.*



STC 4063

LONDON.

Printed by *John Legatt* dwelling in little
Woodstreet. 1623.

THE
DIFFER
CAVASE
JUDGEMENTS OF
VINE
ACCORDING TO
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The contents of this
booke.

Admonition to the Reader of the order of the
booke, and authors from whence it was gathe-
red.

A preface wherein the iudgement by urine is pre-
ferred before that by the pulse. Also the generation
of vringin mans body.

Cap. 1. Generall considerations in iudgement of u-
rines, how many things hinder iudgement in respect of
the vrinall, phisician, and urine it selfe to the 5. page,
and how many things alter the urine in respect of age,
sexe, complexion, time of the yeare, kinde of life, &c.
to the 10. page.

2 Of the substance of urine thinne to the 14. pag.
thicke to the 17. page. and meane to the 19.

3 Of clearenesse and darknesse of urine to the 24.
page.

4 Of 21. colours of urine pag. 25. where the rea-
der must adde after pale, subspicuous, subpallidus,
these words. If you see the a piece of the rinde of pome-
granate, and then put to it thrice as much cleane water,
it will make a pale colour. Also as flaxen, spicuous,
adde these words. But if you put thereto a little or
none of cleane water, it will be flaxen colour.

The contents.

of the urine and colour ioynely together, and
as with his colours to the 34. page.
as to the 44. page.

as much to the 48. page, little

of the urine in generall, and first
the division of the contents, pag.

53. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. Substance thicke, 55. thinne,
56. quantitie, 57.

8 Of contents in speciall, and first of the 15. a
formed contents in the sediment to the 77. page. 1.
the middle region, page 77. in the yppermost region,
pag. 79. and here of the colours, 80. deformed con-
tents. 81. of the crowne, 82. his colours, 83. of
some froth, bubbles, 85. and 2. differences. 89. Drops
of fat. 90.

9. Smell of urine. 90.

10. Manner of pissing. 95.

11. Suppression of urine. 98.

12 Of what parts of the body urine giueth signi-
fication, 101.

13 Of concoct, crude, and dangerous urines, 104.

14 A methodicall practise in iudgement of urine,
107.

15 Of the qualities, commodities, and medicines
of urine: and of diseases touching urine, and the re-
medies thereof. 217.

An alphabeticall table to the whole booke.



*An admonition to the
Reader.*



*His treatise following first
digested into tables for
mine owne priuate use,
which afterwards was by
my friend conuerted into
this forme to fit the presse.*

*And therefore the studious reader must still
remember how one part followeth an other
in order: and that which is spoken generally
before a diuision, to bee understood of all the
members following under that head accor-
ding to the law of methode. A word is e-
nough to him tht is acquainted with ta-
bles. The treatise it selfe is an abridgement
wholly gathered out of other mens writings,
I challenge nothing to my selfe but the colle-
ction and disposition hereof. Wherein for
better satisfaction of the reader, I haue ma-
ny times cited the author whose testimony I*

and now and then I have quoted the page
such books as I then found, and whereof
set down the catalogue where, when, and in
what form they were printed.

Willichius and Ronsardus. Basel. 1592. 8.

Argenterius de urinis. 1591. 8.

Record in english. London. 8.

Actuarius, Parisius. 1548. 8.

Aegidius. Basilea. 1506. 8.

Wecker's syntax. Basilea. 1582. fol.

Fernelius. Francofurt. 1593. 8.

Montanus de excrementis. 1554. 8.

Cappivaccius de urinis. Sernest. 1593. 8.

Vasseus de urinis. Lugdun. 1645. 16.

la. Hasfurtus. Venetius. 1584. 4.

Salvianus. Roma. 1587. 8.

Blosij Hollerij theoria medicina. 1565. 8.

gentine. 1565. 8.

and it is conveyed into all parts of the
body, and thence returneth backe
gaine to the veins to the liver and vessels

Amongst all signes of
disease, the pulse and urine
are by the skillfull
physician steede into
the knowledge of
the state of the bo-
dy, and of the most
greatest and certaine signification which
is taken from the pulse and urine; with-
out which all the knowledge of physicke
besides, is obscure, doubtfull, and uncer-
taine. Whence the first sheweth the es-
tate of the heart and arteries, the second
of the liver and veines. Both of which
speciall use in signification of diseases in-
cident to mans body; that ioyned toge-
ther they certainly instruct the physio-
tian whether the disease tendeth to health
or death; but whether of these two gene-
rally considered doth give more certaine
signification, I had rather leave it to be
determined of others who can better doe
it then my selfe; yet vnder their correcti-
on we thinke that the urine giueth the
most manifest certaine and generall sig-
nification of all diseases; because with the

The Preface.

'ood it is conueyed into all parts of the body, and from thence returneth backe againe in the veins to the liuer and vessels of yrine, bringing with it a newe sort of the state and disposition of all the parts from whence it cometh. Neither is there any other excrement that hath so many differences as the yrine, by which from which so many significations may be taken as from it, in the substance, colour, quantity, contents, smell, manner of pissing, &c. in which the physician may with more profite exercise himselfe then in the sixe differences of pulles, the art whereof Hippocrates either neuer knew, or neglected. And Galen confesseth of himselfe that he spent 20. yeares in study that way, before hee could attaine the knowledge of the (systole) or contraction of the pulse in the arteries, which being vnkowne the pulse also must remaine vnkowne; and yet it is vncertaine whether Galen indeede euer did attaine thereto. From Galens time for 1200. yeares after, this knowledge lay burieft in the blacke dungeon of ignorance, vntill Iosephus Struthius brought it to some light: and no marueile; for the continual mutability and alteration of the pulse could

could

cannot

The Preface

cannot be comprehended by art. For the affections of mans minde, anger, feare, ioye, sorrow, love, hatred, springing from the heart decurrie; so the pulse differeth in every moment. So we readeth that *Erastus* the physician perceived by the pulse of *Antiochus* some to the king of Syria and Persia, that he was in love with *Spartan* his steppe-mother. And *Galen* saith that he perceived by the often change of the pulse of a woman, that shee was in love with *Pylatus*. Besides that, the tunicles of the arteries, the skinn and flesh in the wrist of the hand where the pulse is felt, and the skinn and flesh of the physicians hand feeling the pulse, are in some harder and in some softer. Again the patients hand differing in heate or cold, or manner of position, higher, lower, or on the one side, and the physicians hand touching the arteries softly or pressing them, and infinite other circumstances which make such suddaine and momentary alteration of the pulse, that as in auncient time, so at this present amongst vs there be very few skillful in this part of iudgement. But on the contrary side in vrine there is no such labour or cause of doubt, for we may see it, and consider

The Preface

der well of it for many houres together
and finde no alteration therein. And of this
Hippocrates, Galen, Aegidius, Avicenna,
Auicenn, and infinite others in all ages have
delivered precepts, and gathered iudgi-
ments, and therefore as a part of physick
better knowne and of more certainty
then the pulse. I have in this booke crea-
tise handled, divided into his differen-
ces, and to every difference I have added
his iudgement together with a reason
thereof. And in many places I have more
especially distinguished it, not only by
other differences of the yrine, but also by
other accidents of the disease it self. As
for example, pag. 47. One signification of
much yrine is a consumption of the whole
body, whereto I have added other signes
by the yrine, as that it is somewhat fatty,
in colour pale, reddish, high coloured,
and without other signes of concoction,
and hereof I presently annex this cause;
for so the profitable fatte, moisture, hu-
mours, and substantiall parts of the bo-
dy are molten, dissolved, and voided by y-
rine. The rest I leaue to the diligence of
the studious reader, who with small con-
sideration may easily conceiue the same.
And here I would make an end, but that I
thinke

The Preface.

think it not amisse in few words to shew
the generation of urine in mans body and
the vessels thereto belonging.

The meat and drinke received by the
mouth and descending downe into the
stomacke and there concocted together
incorporated & made one substance (*chylus*)
and thence passing by an issue in the
bottom of the stomacke (*pylorus*) to the
first gutte (*duodenum*) and from thence to
the hungry gutte (*stomachum*) from thence
againe five of the eight metaphysical sciences
sucke so much as is profitable for nourish-
ment (the rest being unprofitable for
nourishment is voided by stoule) which
again is conveyed into *vena porta* and at
length after many purifications and con-
coctions in the parts before mentioned
to the liver where it is converted into
blode, and thence sent into the hollow
veins where it is againe more purified
the excrementitious parts being seque-
stred, seperated, and sent to other pla-
ces as the choler to the gall, melancholy
to the spleene and the waterie or wheyish
part to the emulgent or sucking veins, from
whence againe it is drawne off the reins
where it is altered perfectly into urine
which as unprofitable descendeth into
the

The Preface.

The water conduits (*ureteres*) and thence
to the bladder which at length at a
mans pleasure by helps of the muscle
shutting the necke of the bladder is voi-
ded out by the yard. Yet some part of
this thine ~~wherewith~~ humor is not after
this sort conveyed from the liver to the
bladder, but as I haue shewed *cap. 12.*
is together with the blood in the veines
deriued into all parts of the body, and at
length returning backe againe the same
way, is expelled by the yard. Seeing then
urine passeth through so many vessels, and
receiveth so many concoctions and pre-
parations before it can bee expelled, it
must needs admitte many alterations.
And yet we see by daily experience that
great drinkers, those which drinke some
diuretike potion, and especially those who
are troubled with the pissing euill, do pisse
out presently after drinke not concoct, nor
much altered from the drinke received.
Hereof *Galen 3, de facult. nat. cap. 15.*
yeeldeth these reasons. The great desire
of the stomacke to receiue drinke, the
thinne piercing and subtile substance of
the drinke speedily running into all parts:
the widenes of the passages, and lastly the
strong attractive faculty of the reines, all
which

The Preface.

which concurring together doe cause the drink receiued so quickly to passe through the parts of the body without any great alteration. Yet some the better to satisfie these doubts haue deuised, and by arguments laboured to confirme a redier and shorter course for the drinke receiued to passe to the reins, by the winde-pipe, great arterie (*aorta*) emulgent veines, and bladder. But because this opinion is so contrary to the reputed & receiued truth of *Hippocrates*, *Galen* and all phisitians, as also that it imagineth another free passage (beside the meat-pipe) through the winde-pipe and lungen: whereas we finde by experience that a little dust in traue-ling, or a crumme of bread in eating falling into the same, is ready to choke a man, as a kernell of a raison did *Anacreon* the Poet; and that therefore nature hath ordained a couer for the winde-pipe (*epiglottis*) lest in eating or drinking something should passe that way. And the phisitians doe forbid much talke or disputation at meat, lest the couer being opened thereby should let something passe that way. I cease further to commend it.

Of

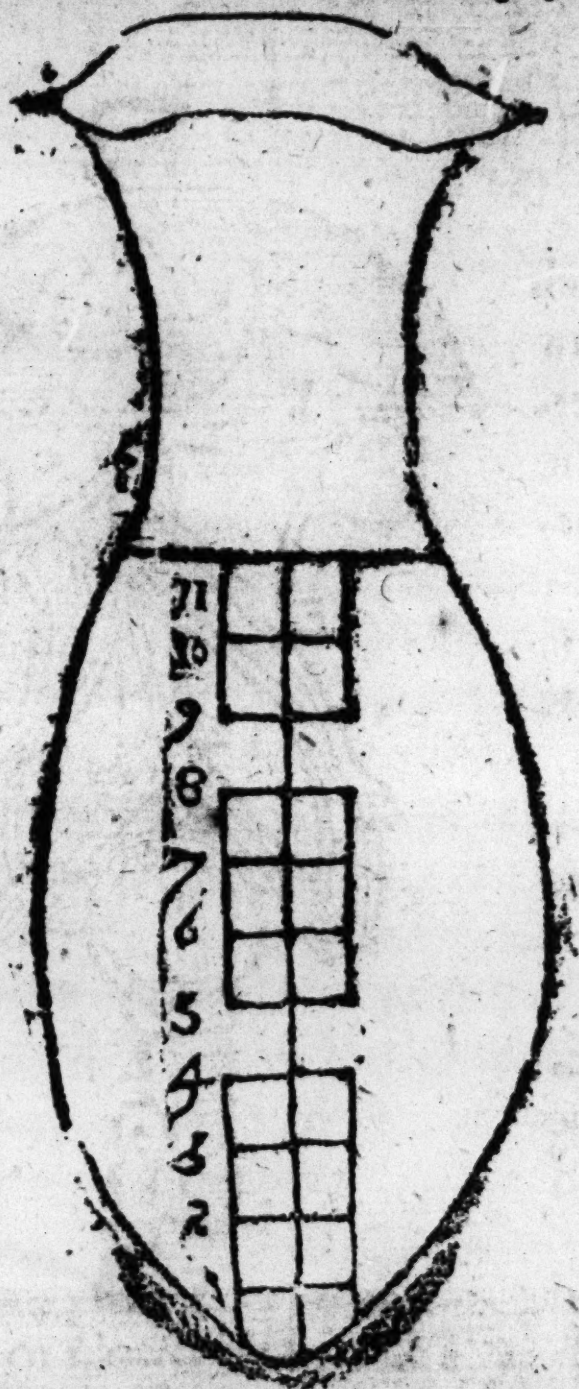
which containeth the parts by which urine
is engendered, and passed, make this
figure following.

- A. is the liver.
B. the hollow
veine.
C. veines by which
the reins doe draw
the vrine, and there-
fore bee called the
sucking veines. *ve-*
na emulgentes.
D. the reins.
E. the water-pipes
ureteres.
F. is the bladder.
G. the spout of the
yard.



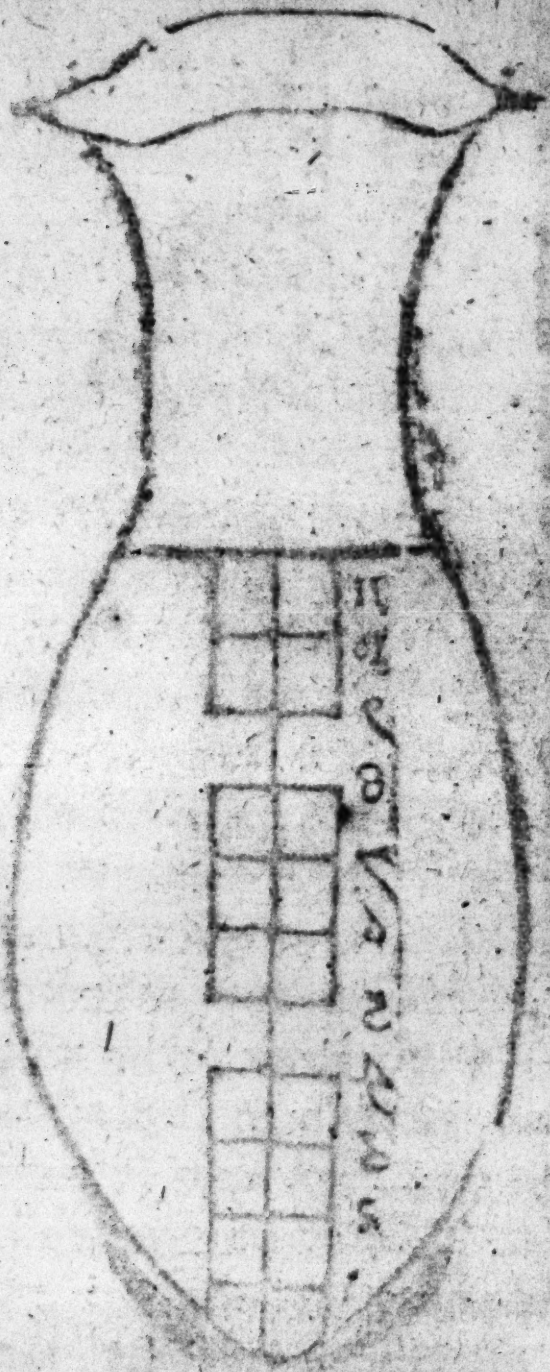
All other parts
beside, appertaine
to generation and
seed.

*A perfit forme of the vrinall, wherein the v-
rine according to his height is deuided into
three regions for the distinction of the
three contents mentioned, Chap. 7.8.*



1, 2, 3, 4. the lowest region for the sediment.
5, 6, 7, 8. the middle region for the swimme.
9, 10, 11, 12. the vppermost region for the cloud.
In the top whereof the blacke line going through
the thicknes of the vrial is the circle or crowne.

A perfect form of the animal, wherein the
 vine according to his height is divided into
 three regions for the distinction of the
 three contents mentioned, Chap. 7. 8.



1. The lowest region for the seed.
 2. The middle region for the fruit.
 3. The uppermost region for the crown.
 In the top whereof the black line going through
 the thickness of the animal is the circle or crown.



CHAP. I.

*Of generall considerations in iudgement
of Urines.*



Udgements of an Urine are considered in respect of the vrinall, of the Phytian, and of the urine it selfe. In respect of the vrinall, which ought not to be of any colour, for so it would alter the apparant colour of the urine. Not strait or broad beneath, which alter the contents. Not open in the toppe, for so dust or other filth might fall in: aire, cold, or heat might soone alter it. Not stopped with Woollen or Linnen, for so lint or Cotten might fall in. Not too neere, nor too farre off, for the substance too neere might appeare thicker; and too far off, thinner. *Aegid. 10. Argent. 91. contra.*

The vrinall

A

riwise

riwise in Wine and Vineger. *Capivac. 88.*
Not vncleane within.

The Vrinall therefore ought to bee a cleare glasse or pure chrystall, without any colour at all or notable thicknesse. Broad, round, and oblonge below, and straiter aboue, conically ascending like to a mans bladder which it representeth; that a fit place may remaine for the fashion of the sediment: and stopped at the top with Leather, Paper, &c. that nothing fall in, nor ayre easily get in.

Physitian.

1. In respect of the Physitian, who may not see the vrine in a place either too darke, or by candle light, for so the colour will appeare altered. Or else too light, as the Sunne beames make the colour more remisse.

Therefore put your hand or a blacke cloth betwixt the light and the Vrinall on the opposite part of the Vrinall, that the colour and contents may bee the better discerned, and your eyes bee not dazeled with the light.

Vrine.

2. In respect of the vrine it selfe: where-
in are considered, 1. Collection.

2. Things that hinder iudgement.

3. Differences.

Collection.

Collection. 1. When nourishment is perfectly

perfectly digested, which is commonly that which is first made in the morning after the nights sleepe. For that which is made lately after eating or drinking, or fit of an ague, hath neither colour, consistence, nor contents, being not concoct.

Argent. 91.

2. Take the whole vrine and not the part, so much as is made at one time; but mingle not vrines made at severall times, but keepe them severall both for quantity, colour, and contents.

3. When the vrine is new made and yet warme, it is best to see the colour, substance, and perspicuitie; at what time you may see also the quantity and smell.

4. When it is fetled in the Vrinall fully it is best to see the contents and bubbles. You may well also then see the substance. *Aetnar. Fernel. 452.*

5. Let it not be kept past fixe houres, for being longer kept it waxeth corrupt.

Arg. 91. ex Avicenna.

6. Yet it is good to see the vrine lately made, and oftentimes after to obserue the perseuerance or alteration of the substance, froth, and perspicuitie, &c. *Salv.*

48. 222.

Things which hinder iudgement.

A 2

Much

4 The iudgement

Much shaking of it, or pouring it out of one vessell into another.

2
Things
which hin-
der iudge-
ment.

2. Cold or winde to congeale it and make in turne thicke as in Winter: but being chafed at the fire it returneth againe, except it be too long kept. Cap. 2.

3. Winde to moue or shake it.

4. Placed in the heat of the Sunne, or neere the fire, whereby that which is thinne and subtile is drawne out, and the rest remaineth thicke, dreggie: & so sometimes the vrine that was made thicke and troubled, by great heat of the fire waxeth cleere, and the spume or bubble vanisheth away, which otherwise would continue.

Saluan. 227.

5. Meates and drinckes lately taken before alter the colour, quantity, substance, and time sometimes.

6. Medecines taken, as Rheubarb, Saffron, Cinnamon, broth of Cherries, make the vrine yellow. Cassia, blackish. Oyle of Bay, Henbane, or *Unguentum Martiatum* appointed, *senis rubia maior*; *Cantuarides*, applied to any part of the body, reddish.

7. Exercise, fasting, watching, labour, anger, feare, vomiting, sweating, purging, &c. alter the colour, substance, quantitie, contents.

8. Reines

8 Reines or bladder affected hinder the iudgement of the inner parts. *Fernel.*

Differences are either principall in the vrine, or lesse principall.

Principall are, 1. Substance. *Cap. 2.*

3.
Principall
differences
of the vrine

2 Quality, and that either first as heat exceeding perceiued by the patient in making it, as in inflammation of the liver, or by the Physitian touching the vrinall with his hand.

2 Heat moderate or temperate.

3 Deficient or vnder temperate.

Or second quality perceiued. 1. by sight, as perspicuitie, light through, or darke and troubled. *Cap. 3.*

Colour. *Cap. 4.*

Tast, but that beeing to base for the Physitian, we leaue to speake of it.

Smell. *Cap. 9.*

3 Substance and Colour ioyntly. *cap. 5.*

4 Quantity. *Cap. 6.*

5 Contents wanting three regions, sediment, swim, cloud: where we also consider substance, colour, quantity. *cap. 7. 8.*

Contents deformed.

Contents duely knitt.

Lesse principall, which though they doe not immediately helpe to iudge of the vrine, yet they declare the nature of

Lesse prin-
cipall diffe-
rences.

the vrine and griefes of the body. Such arise from the causes; as choller, melancholy, sleepe, watching, diseases.

From the effects, signifying health, death, griefes of the stomacke, head, liuer, breast, veines.

From the manner of pissing. *Cap. 10.*

From suppression of vrine. *Cap. 11.*

The best
vrine simply.

The best vrine simply in a perfect and absolute temperate whole man, which is the rule of all the rest, is that which is made without heat, as in burning agues. *Capivac. 83.* without cold, *Capivac. 11.* paine, or stinch. Of colour palew or light saffron, perspicuous moderately. *Capivac. 113.* Of substance meane. Of quantity likewise meane, like to the former dayes vrine, and proportionable to the drinke receiued yesterday and other daies before, and somewhat lesse because some is spent and wasted in the body. Hauing contents white, smooth, equall, settling downe to the bottome of the vrinall, not hauing bubbles, filaments, or any other euill contents. Hauing sediment likewise white, smooth, equall, pyramidally ascending, not rattered, ragged, or dispersed, neither cleaving together, so but that they depart asunder, the vrinall being shaken, and

and ascend lightly without trouble of the vrine. And all these thus continuing long.

Montan. 46. B.

The best vrine in respect of age, sexe, time of the yeare, kinde of life, complexions, is as followeth.

The best
vrine in re-
spect of
age.

1 First for children, vrine is best of substance thicke. For thinne is lethall. *Salvian. 33. 206.*

2 Of quantity much.

3 Of colour white a little by continuall feeding on milke, *Salv. 204.* or because choller or blood to colour the vrine resteth or is drowned by to much moisture. Also by debility, long sleepe, much rest, which because they can not well mooue, encreaseth moisture and decaieeth heate.

2 The best for springalls, hath sediment heaped and encreased, substance thicke, but rather inclining to thinne. Colour yealow or light saffron: blacke deadly. *Salvian. 93.* contents more then in men.

3 For men that which is set downe first for a perfect rule of the rest.

4 For old men with substance thinne, colour white, sediment little.

5 For women whole. In substance rather thicke then thinne, darke, troubled,

Sexe.

with many things swimming in it, not so cleare as in men.

In colour declining from light or palew towards white with some darknes.

Quantity much.

Sediment impure, much thicker and whiter then in mens vrine.

Distinction betweene men and womens vrine is easily knowne by often comparing them together. *Fernel.*

Time of
the yeare.

6 In respect of the time of the yeare, best vrine in the spring, beginning of colour white and pale, quantity greater, contents more thicker and more raw. In the spring proceeding, colour from pale and flaxen to palew and light; contents meane, substance equall. In sommer beginning, colour palew and light saffron, substance thinner, sediment thinner, white, smooth, equall. In sommer proceeding, colour yeallow saffron, substance very thinne, sediment little, thinne and declining to white.

In Autumne beginning, sediment little, yet without fault. In Autumne proceeding all meane.

In winter beginning, colour white, substance thicker, *Fernel.* Contents more and rawer. In winter proceeding, colour
white

white, quantity greater, contents more and cruder.

7. In respect of the kinde of life, as wherein there is much exercise, fasting, anger making commotion of spirits and humours, watching, meates of hote operation, the vrine is more coloured, and sediments fewer at the beginning as long as those passions doe inflame the heat of the body, and there is moisture which may be kindled; but that failing, and the heate languishing and decaying, the colour waxeth more and more remisse againe. *Argent. 36. Salvian. 71.* so in agues beginning, the vrine is white, after that (heat increasing) yellow, and redde; and in declination the heat decaying, more remisse againe. So vrine voided after large drinking is first white, after more coloured, and at length returneth to his former colour againe and consistence.

And where there is much idleness, gluttonie, surfeits, sleepe, drunkenness, vse of cold meates, the vrine is white and thicke, sediment much and crude, naturall heate being oppressed and suffocated.

8 In respect of complexions, the flegmaticke hath vrine of colour white, substance thicke, quantity increased, and the sediment

Kinde of
life.

could
be

Complexi-
on.

might more raw.

The cholericke yellow as pure gold, much coloured, and of substance thinne.

The melancholike white, with a certaine dimnesse, because melancholy is in quality cold and dry. But if melancholy be voided, in substance the vrine is blacke, as in criticall euacuations of melancholy.

Agid. 37.

The sanguine reddish with a certaine darknes, substance indifferent thicke.

CHAP. II.

Of the substance of Vrine.



I.
Thinne
substance.

He substance of vrine is
either { thinne,
 { thicke,
 { or meane.

Vrine thinne as water, such as euery vrine is of it owne nature, neither can it waxe thicke by seething having little earthly substance: neither congeale through cold in our bodies, which be hote as long as wee liue, is not of so good signification as thicke vrine, because it signifieth cruditie and debility: whereas thicke vrine signifieth some

some separation and beginning of concoction, as also strength of the expulsive faculty to expell grosse matter, and mixt with vrine: but thinne vrine doth signifie either,

1. Obstruction in the veines or liuer Obstru-
with an ague, of the reines and vessells of on.
vrine without an ague by tough and clam-
my humours, cloddes of blood, tumors,
stone, flesh growing, whereby the thic-
ker part of the vrine is staied, and the thin-
ner in small quantity as it were through
a colander or strainer is let passe, and may
be knowne by the paine in the obstructed
part. *Salv.* 11.

2. Or crudity and lacke of concocti- Crudity.
on and separation, through cold
and want of naturall heat, or abundance
of vnnaturall heat in an ague and other
signes of heat, as in simple distempera-
tures without mixture of humours, as is
seene in cold, much drinking of wine, wa-
ter, and drinke.

10 Pissing presently after drinking, and
especially which prouoketh vrine, and
staying not in the body vntill humors bee
concocted to ishue with it to giue it sub-
stance and tincture: for the second vrine
staying longer is thicker and more co-
loured,

loured, and so the third and the fourth, as sooner or later, more or lesse thicke and coloured, as concoction and heat is more or lesse strong. *Capiv. 103.* and at length returneth to his former substance.

In the beginning of diseases when all humors are raw and vnfit to be concoct, the vrine is white and thinne, and after that heat increasing is yellow and redde, and in declination the heat decreasing more remisse againe, vntill he returne vnto his former state of health.

In surfetting, drunkennesse, gluttony, and especially pissing presently after.

When the stomacke is cold, whereby meate and humors are raw, and so sent to the liuer.

When the liuer of it selfe is cold and weake, receiuing them raw from the stomacke and sendeth them so to the reines. For the error of the first concoction is not taken away in the second.

When the reines and vessells of vrine through weaknes are notable to draw or expell any humour but thinne. *Capiv. 86.*

Colour white in children signifieth death. *Salvian. 24.*

Likewise in weake persons.

And in sharpe diseases. *Argent. 24.*

Conti-

Continuance of the disease in intermit-
ting agues, or strong persons.

Reciduation or returning againe of
the disease, beeing made on the criticall
day.

3. Or thinne vrine signifieth **conuerfi-** Conclusion
on of the humour another way with of the hu-
signes of concoction and more coloured mour.
vrine precedent, as to the whole body
with paine in the whole body, and thinne
water long continuing, the humour regur-
gitating into all places, as in the small
Pocks, Measils, Impostumes, Dropfies,
botches, and Felons. *Aegid. 230.*

Into the stomacke, and causeth vbrai-
dings and vomitings.

To the braine in a frenzie with a bur-
ning ague, and is mortall.

Galen neuer knew any escape, *Mom.*

To the Liuer with paine in the right
side.

To the pores of the skinne in sweat.

To the short ribbes, armeholes, necke,
priuie parts, gathering to an head, ma-
king an impostume.

To the bellie in dropfies beginning.
For after the matter encreasing, the vrine
waxeth thicker.

To the reines in Nephritide.

To

To the seat in the Hemerodes.

To the ioynts, as to the huckle bone in *sciatica*, knees, feet, hands in the gout, drawing humors to them. *Argent. 24.*

To the guttes, as in dysenteries, fluxes, laskes, loosenesse.

To the oodles in Hydrocele.

To the mother, as immoderate fluxe of the termes. *Record. 25.*

To other parts that are weake and grieued whither humors fall. Or being inflamed draw humors to them much like cupping glasses.

2
Thicke
Substance.

Vrine, thicke as syrop boiled to his height, or yellow choler in the gall. *Aegid. 23.* is alwaies made by mixture of other humors, as bloud, choler, fleume not naturall, abounding melancholic, rawe humors, purulent matter, seed, grauell, or filaments. The farther placed from you the thinner it appeareth, and hath alwaies moates stirring vp and downe contrarie in both to Wine or Vineger, besides the smell. *Argent, 29.* which either may bee cleered externally being chafed at the fire, returning againe, (except it hath stood too long, or stood too long by the fire or in Sunne, *Arg. 47.* or such as waxe thicke, and are turned by standing in the cold

cold extinguishing the heat and spirits of the vrine;) or may be cleered of it selfe in the Vrinall, the thicker and grosser part settling downe to the sediment : and this hath alwaies a good signification that good concoction now beginneth in the liuer, and that which is concoct hath now some forme though vnperfect : but while the heate is feruent in the veines, some terrestriall matter is mixed therewith, which is not yet perfectly separated by the heat. Looke after in the declination of the disease. *Wecker.*

Or this thicke vrine may not bee cleared though chafed at the fire, which cometh either from the vessels and passages of vrine, as the reines, bladder, yard, being too open and large. *Fernel. 449.* or exulcerated and apostumated, whereby the vrine is troubled, and with purulent matter, raw humor, or seed is white, of blood redde, and sometimes with grauell and filaments. All to be knowne by smell and grieffe in the part. *Fern. 39. Arg. 22.*

Or else it cometh from some superior member, as liuer, splene, veines, stomacke, where it is alwaies an argument of heat oppressed and cruditie; not that naturall heat is distempered, but suffocated

ted through abundance of humours. *Fern.* 449. and is to bee vnderstood either of one yrine made at the same time, or many yrines made on seuerall daies, and seuerall times of the sickness. As in the beginning, where it sheweth abundance of grosse, raw, and flegmaticke humors: which cause head-aches in tertian and quotidian agues, and such yrine now made, when as nature hath made no concoction or seperation, it is through weaknesse of nature, of vnnaturall heat (symptomaticall and ill) and other ill signes ioyned withall, as feeble pulse, old age, Winter weaknesse: it is mortall, except in diseases of choler, and bloud, which are soone concocted. *Arg.* 29. but with good signes as youth, strength, good sediment, continuance of the disease not desperate *Weck.* 13. *Sal.* 36. 138. *Capp.* 100. State, a better signe, because now naturall heat beginning to preuaile, doth separate and expell humors, which nourish the disease in strength of the patient, and other good signes; otherwise, that vnnaturall heat putrefactive beginneth to moue the humors, as chaunceth often in pestilentiall agues. *Weck.* 13. Declining, if thinne water was made before

before some daies, and after it is made, it cleareth in the *Vrinall Sal.* 201. when as naturall heate hath made some concoction, and so expelleth the humour offending, especially being made on the criticall day, it is a very good signe, for thus many diseases are cured, as the sciatica, gout, *Sal.* 37. paine in the ioynts.

And when the humour offending is expelled, and the patient recouered, the vrine returneth to his colour and meane consistence againe. *Arg.* 25. But if it waxe thin and white too suddenly, or hastily, before the humor be expelled, and the patient recouered, it seemeth the humor is conuer- ted another way, where it makes an impostume drawing to a head, or to the braine as before in thinne vrine : looke immediately before in thicke humor which cleareth of it selfe.

Meane vrine, neither so thinne as water, neither so thicke as beastes water, but as white Wine or cleere Ale : which waxeth
thicke in the glasse, through cause external, as cold or longer standing : for so in Winter vrines turne sooner then in Summer : and being neere the fire or heat returne againe, except the naturall heat of the vrine bee totally extinct by too long
B standing.

3
Meane substance.

standing, or by being in too hote a place as the sunne, or too long by the fire, or in warme water whereby the heate and spirit of the vrine is dissipated, rarefied, and enaporated out of the vrine. *Argent. 47* These two returne not.

Or through cause internall, *Videl: 1.* want of naturall heat : as old mens vrines and those that are in recouery of their health doe easily change and waxe thicke, & being chafed at the fire returne againe, except they haue stood long, &c. 2. Abundance of humors which nature can neither concoct nor detaine, but is almost suffocated therewith, as their vrines which haue crammed themselves with meate and drinke are more easily turned and waxe thicke. And both these in whole men doe signifie health impaired, because heat hath entered into some rawe matter in the veines, and cleareth it by rarefying the parts thereof, which heat and spirits being expelled by externall cold, the vrine becommeth thicke. *Wecker.*

In sicke men in the beginning, ill, because the concoction is of vnnaturall heat. After the beginning with other good signes concoction of naturall heat : but with ill signes cruditie of vnnaturall heat.

But

But if the vrine continue meane in the glasse, and yet after it hath settled, the thicker part falleth to the sediment, it signifieth good concoction in the stomacke, liuer, veines, and liuely naturall heat. *Fernel. 449.*

CHAP. III.

*Of clearenesse and darknesse
of vrine.*



Vrine is also either perspicuous, light through or cleare, thorow which a man may discern his knockles. *Record.* and is not all one with thinne vrine: for white wine is thinne, and yet often darke, and not light through. Distilled wine is thinne in substance, yet troubled and darke. This signifieth in whole men (if it be moderately perspicuous) perfect digestion, good humors, abundance of naturall heat, which at length doth separate and distinguish the hypostasis.

In sicke men if it be too cleare and saffron colour, signifieth yellow cholor, vn-naturall heat, as in agues. *Weck.* More

¹
Cleare
vrine.

remisse, or darker, crude, and white, flegmatike, and watrie matter, and signifieth cold, cruditie, and continuance of the disease, and the more coloured the better.

Cappivac. 113.

But in iudgement of cleare and perspicuous vrine in sicke persons, wee must alwaies consider how their vrine was in their health. For if it be the same vrine that was in their health, it signifieth no ill: but if it change from lesse cleare to more cleare, and in colour saffron; then choler is augmented: in white colour phlegme, and contrariwise.

2
Darke
vrine.

Or that is darke, troubled, not light thorow, thorow which one cannot see his knockles, is not all one with thicke vrine, as *Galen* thought. *Saluian*. For fishglew, horne, white of an egge, oyle, and glasse molten, and blackish wine are thicke in substance, yet cleare perspicuous, or light thorow. *Fern. 450.*

1. Hereof are three kindes, whereof the first is darke accidentally by outward cold after it is made, as by cold ayre, cold water, winter: and this of all other is most thicke and darke, and doth staine the Vrinall, especially in the crowne or toppe, with a certaine white clammie thinne humour,

humour, which beeing chafed at the fire or in warme water, returneth to it selfe againe as it was made (except it hath stood too long, *Cappivac.* 107.) whereby the inward heat of the vrine is wholly extinguished. But that some vrines more, some lesse, some sooner, some later, some scarcely at all waxe dreggie, thicke, troubled, and darke, is to bee imputed to impurity and want of heate in the vrine it selfe, and outward cold extinguishing the internall heate, rarifying, dispersing, and drawing out the spirits and naturall heate of the vrine, which being dissolved the vrine waxeth troubled, thicke, and darke. *Argent.* 47. and this hath small signification in iudgment of vrines, saving in sharpe diseases it signifieth beginning of concoction. *Fernel.* 450.

The other two kindes are darke when they are first made. Dreggie vrine, and confused vrine.

2 Dreggie vrine is, whose substance of it selfe, or by some internall mixture is thicke, and such as come often from filthy and vncleane reines: and this by chafing at the fire or other heate, can not bee altered and made cleare, and hath many moates flying, floting, and swimming in

the vrine, which by standing setle downe to the bottome, and becommeth a thicke residence, whereby the rest of the vrine waxeth cleare. And this is like to wine troubled with mixture of dregges, such commeth from the reines, or bladder, troubled with humors, which vrine bringeth forth with it new vicer, blood: olde vicer, rotten, purulent, and filthy matter.

Those which bee troubled with ache in their reines, make vsually such vrines through blood, matter, or other filthie impurity.

Veines abounding with grosse humors, which naturall heate can scarcely concoct, and so some part is voided, hereof rise long diseases, head-aches present or to come, and if it continue long lethargie or veternus.

Criticall euacuation suddenly made after long obstruction of the veines, liuer, reines, spleene, in whole men after exercise, in sicke men in declination of diseases, especially in long continuing agues, as quartane, and in diseases of the liuer, spleene, and breaking forth of impostumes with ease of the patient.

Symptomaticall euacuation of humors rawe, and superfluous from the veines, spleene,

splene, liuer, as in iauundice, and so voiding with the vrine, being in colour red or yellow, as in the beginning of continuall, and intermitting agues.

3 Confused vrine is darke, wherein no moates are perceiued to swimme, or any other thing without distinction, but the whole vrine & euery part therof is al alike neither by standing setleth any residence, or other thing to the bottome, whereby it may waxe clearer, and so continueth without alteration: yea though it bee chafed at the fire, and in warme water, and is like to wine which is changed and become dead with thunder, or with age is waxed soure or tart, without clearenesse and brightnesse, and this neuer riseth of diseases in the reines, nor onely of the inner parts, but alwaies commeth from diseases of the veines, neyther doth it signifie abundance of raw humors, but properly confusion, putrefaction, and corruption, and that remediless (*malignam*) of the blood and humours in the greater veines: for putrefaction doth confound and shuffle all things together: wherefore it is found onely in continuall, dangerous, and maligne agues. By these I would haue you to vnderstand that such vrine

(although it be not polluted with vnclean reines) doth not alwaies shew the state of the blood and humors. For oftentimes it is yellow, thicke, and troubled, and yet the blood comming out of the veines by blood-letting is perfectly pure, and redde, as it often chanceth in a quartane and tertian intermitting, as also in the iaundice, when superfluous choler doth issue out of the liuer, and gall, or other places, and falleth into the veines, and is not mixed with the blood, but onely with the vrine: whereupon they are greatly deceiued, which in thicke and redde vrine doe presently command bloodletting, as also it happeneth many times, that the vrine in colour, substance, and sediment is naturall, and yet blood let out is faulty both in colour and substance: such as are for the most part in the state, vigour, and before the criticke day of continuall agues, when the vrines are perfectly concocted, but the humor offending not at all mooued and voided. *Fernel. 451. & 452.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of colours of Urines.



Colours of urines are 21. which argue and shew crudity and concoction.

Crudity, both darke white, as milke white (*Lacteus*) as white of milke.

Horne-white, *Glancus*, as the cleare part of a lanterne horne. Gray, *Charopus*, *blan- dus color*, like the white part of a mans naile next the joint. But Galen saith *Charopus* is like the colour of Lyons eyes.

And light white, Chrystalline, *Chrystalli- nus*, Snowie, *Nivus*. Waterie, *Aqueus*.

Concoction, but little or somewhat lacking, yet more then the former colours, pale, *subpiceus*, *subpalidus*, flaxen, *spiceus*.

Perfect and absolute, best, palew or partly saffron, *subrufus*, *subaureus*, *subsubus*. Lighter then crowne gold, yellowe as pure gold, *Aureus*. *Abster*, *Fulvus*, *rufus*, *Citrinus*.

All degrees of colours following after yellow doe signifie heat. *Sed. pag. 88. ex Avicen.*

Exceeding

Exceeding the perfect and absolute concoction in these degrees in heat. *Salvian. 88.*

1 Light saffron (*subcroceus, subflavus*) like water wherein bastard saffron is dissolved.

Saffron (*flavus, croceus*) like to water wherein the flower of saffron is dissolved.

2 Claret (*subrubens, palmeus*) like to bole armoniacke.

1 Redde (*rubens, puniceus*) as red blood, cherries, redde apples, saffron it selfe.

3 Crimson (*purpureus vineus*) like blackish redde wine, liuer colour, water wherein flesh new killed hath beene washed.

Purple (*passens, cyaneus*) of the colour of raisons of the sunne, cherries waxing blacke, like wine boiled. *Salvian. 81.*

Blew (*venetus, fuscus, ceruleus, brunus, blavus*) halfe white and halfe blacke mixed.

4 Greene (*viridis, porracius, prassinus*) as lecke leaues, emeraude, coolewoort.

Oylie green (*oleaceus*) popiniay greene.

Ash colour, colour of leade (*lividus, plumbeus.*)

Blacke (*niger.*)

¶ In colours of vrints wee must alwaies consider

consider whether better succcede worse or contrary, that so we may know the working of nature. *Wecker.*

CHAP. V.

Of substance and colour ioynly together.



Thinne substance ioyned with color white priuately without mixture of humours, as Snowe-water or Chryftall signifieth either cruditie, obstruction or conuerſion of the humour.

Cruditie through decay of naturall Crudity. heate, and then the yrine is made freely without paine, which cometh cyther by (*Salv. 75.*) Resolution of cauſe externall, great hunger, long faſting, or watching, great exerciſe or labour, which if they bee all moderate the yrine is all more coloured and thicker, *vid. cap. 1.* vnder kinde of life. So in old men which by age are melancholike, and other coold conditions of the body. *Argent. 25.* ſome large euacuation ſowning, *Wecker.*

Or

Or of cause internall as the ill quality of the humour offending, maligne and pestilent with other euill signes. Or els vnnaturall heat ouercomming the naturall heate, as flesh seething in a pot beeing set in the sunne is lesse boiled, the heat of the sunne drawing out the heate of the water.

Such heat is in the whole body, in the beginning of diseases, especially agues, when vnnaturall heate preuailing, the humors are rawe and not concoct, and as in a consumption and lingring ague, the moisture of the body is resolved and moulten, which maketh the vrine white.

Aegid.

And in the reines and vessels of vrine, as in the pissing euill (*Diabetes*) when through vnnaturall heat and strength of the attractive facultie of the reines, vrine is drawne too fast from the liuer and stomacke before it can receiue any substance and colour: and the retentive and digestiue faculties of the reines, beeing feeble and the expulsiue strong, the vrine is presently voided often and much; whereupon followeth great thirst, heate in the reines, wasting of the bodie, continuensse,

thinnesse, and if the grieffe continue, death, *Aegid.*

Or suffocation and that either of cause externall, as eating or drinking immoderately, sursetting, quaffing, liberall feeding, small exercise, vrine made shortly after meat and drinke receiued, especially much, or diuretike, whereby the vrine is made before it be concocted in great and large quantitie without substance or colour.

Cruditie
thorow suffocation,

Or of cause internall, as multitude of humors offending nature, smothering and choaking the naturall heat, as too much oyle extinguisheth the Lampe, and too great quantitie of Greene wood the fire, as in all humorall diseases before concoction appeareth, vrine is white and thinne, but after as the matter is concoct, and heate increaseth, vrines varie. *Wecker.* such as appeare in great cruditie of cold in children, a mortall signe. *Salui. an. 24.*

Not a good signe in declination of a disease, both for the substance and colour, but either sheweth conuersion of the humor another way, or relapse and reciduation, except the vrine was made afore

afore in great quantitie, for so it is a good signe. 31. *Holler.*

Dropfie of cold distemperature of the liuer at the beginning, for afterward the matter increasing the vrine waxeth thicker.

Apoplexie.

Falling euill with leadish darke, and diuerse colour.

Swimming in the head with a certaine greenish colour.

Palsies.

Diseases of phlegme, want of appetite.

Diseases of melancholic of his cold, and drie qualitie, but being voided in substance thicke, and blacke. *Aegid.* 37.

Gout with little moates in the sediment.

Diseases of the mother, whereunto womens cold constitutions are subiect.

Obstruction.

Obstruction of some parts of the bodie, in, neere, or about the passage of vrine; as the liuer, reines, water conduits, the vrine made with paine and little in quantitie. Such obstruction ariseth of melancholy, raw, grosse, and indigested, descending to the conduits of vrine, as in a quartane with certaine roddes or lines in it,

it, and the splene distent with melancholie maketh the passages of vrine straight.

Aegid.

Flegme grosse and glassie, descending to the water conduits, as in women flowers stopped, and regurgitating to the vessels of vrine, with scales or blacke dust in the sediment, but sometimes blackish, and a redde purulent matter.

Choler mixt with grosse and clammy moisture, whereby it cannot issue out with the vrine, as in the iaudice sometimes.

Sande, grauell, as in the stone of the reines and bladder, partly stopping the passages, as also receiuing nourishment, and increased of tough, viscous slime, which otherwise would issue with the vrine, and make it thicker.

Slimie matter, as in the strangurie.

Tumors, impostumes growing either in the liuer, or betwixt the reines and the bladder, or in places neere to the passages of vrine, whereby they are made straighter.

Colicke or iliate, the winde distending the gutts, and straitning the reines obstructing them, and continuing aboue seuen daies is mortall.

Conuer-

Conuerfi-
on of the
humors.

Conuerfion of the humor which fhould giue fubftance and colour another way, and fo the veffels of vrine are more deftitute of heat and humor, as to the braine in phrenfies mortall, except there bee other good fignes. *Argent. 30.*

To impoftumes vnder the fhort ribbes, arme-holes, in the necke, about the priuie parts.

To the fpleene inflamed in ill figne. *Week.*

To other parts of the body as before in thinne vrine. See there.

In all thefe if more coloured vrines went before, and ceafing too fuddenly and no euacuation fucceeded. *Arg. 87. Aetnar.*

Milk white.

Milke white hath the fame fignificati- on as was before of fnow water, feeing they differ not in kinde but in degree, but here is leffe hurt by reafon of better colour and tincture.

Health in sharpe difeafes if the colour of gold went before.

Death, confumption of the lunges, if the colour of gold went not before and accompanied with other bad fignes.

Pale flaxen.

Pale flaxen the beginning of conco-
tion.

Exulceration of the lunges and con-
fumption

sumption if it be sicke and have leaden
or palew, which is mortall with a
rube.

Phlegmaticke complexion in a young
man being often made in thickish sub-
stance.

Palew, yellow, citrine, in whole men Palew, yel-
low, citrine, perfect health, and if the tertient be low, citrine,
good in young men, by comparison of
this all other are to be iudged.

Phlegmaticke complexion if the sub-
stance be somewhat thicke.

In sicke men, hote and sharpe diseases
imminent.

In old men as a double tertian.

In children as a quotidian.

In young men phlegmaticke, melan-
cholicke or crube contents if they conti-
nue long so, because their yrine should na-
turally be more remisse for abundance of
moisture.

Diseases of the breast, the region full
of bubbles.

Of the splene, when many roddes or
strikes appeare like meteors.

Of the liuer if it be much in quantitie,
the bodie leane, the belly bound.

Light saffron, saffron, of cause exte- Light saf-
nall, much watching, great labour and fron, saf-
tra- fron.

travaile, especially in the heate of the sunne, simple distemperature of heate without mixture of humors, if it be pure and perspicuous, medecines purging choler, as Rhenbarb, also saffron, cinnamon, broth of cherries.

Of cause internall, as choler abounding as in a tertian.

Distemperature of humors, especially blood if it be thickish darke.

Melancholike complexion in thicke substance, and cholericke in thinne.

Ende of a sicknesse being made on the criticall day.

Blewe, melancholie.

¶ Vrines yellow, saffron, redde, doe signifie exceeding heate of simple distemperature, if they be pure and perspicuous, but mixture of humor withall, if they be thicke and troubled. *Fer. 447.*

Thicke
substance.

Thicke substance ioyned with colour.

White.

White positively with mixture of humors, betokeneth abundance of rawe humors, phlegme, glassie, salt, vnfauor.

Consumption in a wasting ague, so the fatty nourishment of the body, is molten and voided.

Impo-

Impoſthumes breaking out, as in grieu-
ous agues, ſo rotten matter is voided,
ſetting to the bottome and ſtinking.

End of an ague, if blood iſſue out of
the noſe, and being made on the iudiciall
day in great quantity, and then no impoſt
ſtume followeth. ſo no ſtroke agone has

Milke white like water wherein a little Milk white.
meale is caſt, is good in the end of an ague,
and rather if great quantity of urine
was made before.

Matter of the ſtone voided out of the
reines and bladder, looke more in the ſedi-
ment in raw humors and matter of a ſore.

An ſweer in the inſtruments of urine,
if it be thicke like a muſhrome, and matte-
ry, ſtinking and falling to the ſediment;
ſeparation of rawe and phlegmic matter
without corruption or ſtench.

Flux of ſeed in a man or woman, carnall
copulation if it bee without corruption
and ſtinketh not.

Dropſie if the yellow iaudice conti-
nue through great cruditie in the veines.

Horne white, like the horne of an old Horne
lanthorne, darke through ſmoke, or gray, white.
like the darke colour of an oxe liver, not
troubled, betokeneth that the bodie is

full of grosse humors, and flegmatike diseases of the whole body if it bee troubled, which is like a beastes water, and so continuing long, or alwaies, yet sometimes being chased at the fire, it cleareth when it is broken by collyre, signifieth that the veines are full of ill humors, head-ach through agitation of humors ascending. If it waxe cleere above, and cloddereth in the sediment, if it be much in quantitie, then it betokeneth the end of an ague: if little in quantitie, an ill signe in an ague.

All white vrines signifie some good, if the patient be strong.

Claret.

Claret, continuing of the diseases, yet without danger, if it hath a sediment of like colour and substance.

Redde like cherries.

Redde like cherries, or redde apples, of cause externall, fore-sheweth that the loynes or reines are beaten and bruised, or some veine neere the reines open or broken, with paine in the place griened. *A. Etuar.* receipt of some purgation of rheubarbe, &c. as pag. 4. died with priuer, *A. vices.* which *Ment.* 19. beleueth not.

Internall, widenesse, raritie, thinnesse, or laxitie of some veines neere the reines, through which blood issueth, and swea-
teth

teth out in great quantity, and weakenes
of body. *Arg.* 37. the reins or bladder
fretted, vntill blood conuulsh, as in the
stone, especially after labour, with grauell.

Abundance of blood, as in agues agued
especially.

Abundance of choler, as in agues tertian,
an, partly troubled with an yellean and
rough sediment, or semetian with a red-
dish colour, and greene cloud, is to stomack.

Abundance of heate vnatural, con-
sting, and melting the moisture of the
body into vrin, made in great quantitie,
with fatter swimming aloft, and a con-
sumption.

Vrine staying too long in the bodie,
beeing not prouoked to issue either by
sharpe quality, which lacketh in colde
diseases, or by great quantity beeing con-
uerred another way, and so at length by
delaie in the body, waxeth more colour-
red, and concoct: such happeneth in the
palsie, apoplexie, epilepsie, phtisicke,
crampe, mortall *Haff.* dropsie mortall, or
else the liuer through debility, is not able
to separate the blood from the vrines, as
in *hepatica passione. Saluian. 87. Arg. 38.*

Such also happeneth in the laske,
bloodie fixe. *Argent. 38. mortall. Haff.*

choleke, thicke, mortally, *Phlegma* paine in
the sides, or els to the place grieved,
blood and liues are drawne, or els the cho-
le more descending through the passage
betweene the liver, and the guts being ob-
structed with phlegme, and winde, issueth
with the urine. *Argen. 37.*

Agues decaying, *Phlegma* *Argen. 37.*
Obstructions, inflammations, & tumors
tumors of the gall, being the natural re-
ceptacle of choler, obstructed, the cho-
ler issueth at other parts, or els that por-
tion of choler, which should bee voided by
stools, is here voided by urine, *Argen. 37.*
as in the iandise, with paine in the necke
and short ribbes, and will colour a linnen
cloth put into it.

Of the spleene, and liver, as in the drop-
sie, for choler goeth to the urine.
Relapse, or recidivation of the disease,
if it bee made thicke, and straight after
thinne, before and after the criticall day,
because the heate which did at the first
expell the disease now is overcome.

In young men without danger, with a
good sediment though length of the dis-
ease, but in olde men death, not able to
detaine the blood. *Aetuar.*

Crimsen.

Crimsen betokeneth great labour and
trauell

crasell in whole men, especially in the
heart of the sunne or the fire, &c. where
by the blood is inflamed and rosted, so in
an ague.

Burning ague with thirst, watchings,
cough, and other accidents of an ague.

Adular. Adulstion of choler and turning
into melancholy, yet not so ill if there bee
a good sediment: but ill, if the contents be
ill or none at all and the veine thicke, and
gross like a cloude.

Purple betokeneth the yellowe jaundice. Purple.
dies if it continue long, if there be signes
of concoction it betokeneth health be-
cause the cause of the griefe is voided. Af-
fection of the reins onely after Febr. and
not of weakness of the liuer, whether the
vaine be red, bloody, or crimson, and like
to the washing of rawe flesh which *Renf*
resembleth.

Abundance of blood sometimes in
young men, with some heauinesse or
weight about the liuer, and vp to the cha-
nell bone, or necke bone, and here it is
not a very euill signe, but in olde men ve-
ry euill, yea often mortall, because they
are not able through debility to detaine
the blood.

Blewe, beating, bruising, stripes, where Blewe.

it is a good signe, because the humour is voided. But *Ruffus* was deceived by a woman mixing an oxegall. *Ruffus* is yd

Extream cold, and mortification, extinction of naturall heat, if the strength be weake, and no signes of concoction be sides.

Great exercise and labour, great heat, and roisting of the blood: tremibul boog a

Melancholy arising of a dust cholero illi

Changing of the bladder from his naturall disposition in old men

Strangury at hand in those that have the stone.

Recovery and health when the patient is mending in declination of the disease, or being made on the criticall day.

Greene alone.

Greene or rather greenish, but green alone seldome of good hope.

Cold, extream, mortall: if leathish colour and blacke follow. To cecisibly at divers times, pulse feeble, in thirst, or short breath. *Cappiv* 147. contrary to *Ruffus* 136.

Quotidian ague, melancholy, a dust, yellow jaundice especially with an ague.

Heat and addition of humors a long time: if greene hath blacke immediately succeeding, and not deadish coming betweene,

betweene, and accompanied with great
heate in the body, thirst, ague, short
breath, and some splendent glistring in
the urine.

Oylie, not such wherein fatte like ^{Greene} spi-
ders webs flote, but such whose substance ^{oylie,}
is clammy and thicke, as oyle, or fatte
molten, and being shaken is clammy and
heavy as oyle.

Good, if it be made only after blacke
urine, as better succeeding the worse.

Made on the criticall day in great
quantity for so the matter is voided.

After paine of the reins without an a-
gue, especially appearing suddenly with
great quantity.

Dropic, or vehement colike. This urine
Galen hath often seene without any great
hurt following.

It is in a consumption of the body, re-
mediesse through great humedity of
the parts of the body rising of great di-
stempérature of heate, that they cannot
containe nourishment, which voiding,
doth giue this colour to the urine.

And in consumption of the lungs.

Tertian ague in fat and soft tender bo-
dies.

Convulsion

1. Convulsion of drinesse, madnesse, vomiting continuall thirst, heate, the tongue scorched, & on going before, yet if better colours follow, better hope.

Ash colour

Ash colour leadeth good in beatings, bruising, if it settle to the sediment, in blacke jaundice, because the chuse of the griefe is euacuated. 7. Extreme and mortal heat in the tongue, if greene colour was made before at other times.

Capit. vi. 143. Especially without sediment and other signes of heat.

2. Mortall, frangoric, following in a burning ague.

Extreme and mortifying colde, if the colour before was pale and other signes of cold. Capit. vi. 149.

The same iudgement is of blieve colour, but that here all things are greater and augmented.

Blacke.

1. Thicke substance with colour blacke, of cause either externall or internall.

2. Externall, eating of cassia. Argent. 140. &c. as before page 4. capit. vi. 143.

Fall, bruising, beatings, purgers of melancholy.

3. Internall by mixture of some humour as melancholy, bloode adust, or choler adust,

Symptomatically extreme and mortal, heate and aduſtion, as in ſharpe agues, if Greene vrine went before or red, with heate, leaneneſſe and thirſt, ſtinke

General A
Bois

stinke of the vrine and small quantity.
Cappiv. 111. 161. 169. Fern. 149. which
 may cause a dangerous cramppe on con-
 vulsion after great labour, except it bee
 made on the cricall day.

Cold if blew, greene, or ash colour
 rine made before, with cold, and without
 stinch, a little sediment and rised. *Cappiv*

146. *Salv. 93.* but in this case the vrine is
 rather darke then blacke indeede. *Monte*
vide mercurial varia. lect. lib. 2. cap. 1.

Blacke vrines are mortall in all ages
 and persons, vnlesse they come of some
 cause externall, or cricall mutations.

Salv. 93. 96. Capp. 157.

A generall
 note.

¶ There be four elementary qualities,
 whereof two bee called actiue, and two
 passiue: the actiue be heat and cold, and
 these giue colour vnto the vrine: for heat
 maketh the vrine reide and tinged with
 high colours, (which by moistnes are ob-
 scured and darkned, by drinesse quick-
 ned and made farre more lightsome :)
 and cold maketh the colour of the water
 more remisse, as white and such like.

Now the two passiue qualities, are
 moistnesse and drinesse, which cause sub-
 stance in vrines: whereof moistnes thick-
 neth the vrine, dulleth the colour, and
 auge-

augmenteth the quantitie, drieneſſe clarifieth and ratifieth it, and that either by diminishing the quantity, contents, and ſubſtance, or by encreaſing the thinneſſe, cleereſſe, and brightneſſe thereof, with meane colour and groſſer ſediment.

CHAP. VI.

Of the quantitie of Urine.



Manitie of urine. Much Much
of cauſe externall and in quantity.
ternall.

Externall, moiſt, and
rainie weather, and all
things increaſing moiſture
in the body, as ſleepe, idleneſſe, want of
exerciſe, moiſt meates, or broathes, or o-
ther things which doe moiſten the body.

Long and much drinking and quaſſing
of wine, water, colour white, ſubſtance
thinne, *Salu. 106.*

Medicines diureticke which prouoke
urine, breake the ſtone, or make the urine
ſharpe and ſalt.

For by their heat they draw much u-
rine, and by ſubtiltie of their parts they
attenuate groſſe humors for expulſion, the
ſediment

sediment being slender and glistering, *Actus. Salu. 106.*

Internall euacuation criticall or symptomaticall.

Criticall, by strength of nature, ease of the patient and other signes of concoction as in dropsie, anasarca, or great cruditie, repletion of humors, when the humor hath beene long shut vp in a place and now findeth issue. *Weak. Fern.* So abundance of rawe humors made thinner are voided by vrine as *Fernelius* obserued, a drunkard grosse, fatte, and well liking in 8. daies space by continuall euacuation became slender and leane without any sickness at all.

Other diseases colour, whiter, substance thinner, sediment meane, and where thicke vrine went before, else not good except nature be strong, so in diseases declining. *Record.*

Symptomaticall, through weakenesse of nature without ease of the patient, and other signes of cruditie, as when the retentiu facultie is decayed in dangerous diseases, or nature is wearied, dissolueth humors and voideth them suddenly by sweat, stoole, or vrine, *Actus. 116.* as in laskes, fluxes, want of appetite, chronicall diseases,

diseases, convulsion of heat and drineste
in sharpe agues.

Consumption of the whole body, somewhat fatty, in colour palew, reddish, high coloured, without signes of concoction, for so the profitable fatte, moisture, humors, and substantiall parts of the body are molten, dissolued, and voided by vrine. *Sal. 109, Fern. 445.*

Cause internall, heat of the liuer drawing abondance of iuice from the stomacke too fast, and not able to digest it.

Heat of the reines, drawing the vrine too fast from the liuer & emulgent veines, speedily expelling it as in the pissing ill, colour white, substance thinne, sediment lacking. *Aetna.*

Cold of the stomacke breeding waterish iuice, and sending it to the liuer, for error in the first concoction is not taken away in the second.

Colde of the liuer not able to conuert the profitable iuice into nourishment, as in ill habite of the body, drop-sie, anasarca, the vrine waterish with rawe and diuerse sediment. *Bl. Hollerius.*

Other excrementes not euacuated either by stoole, colour meane sediment

diment thicker and greater. *Actuar.* or by sweat, or by pores of the skinnie, by insensible perspiration, &c. so the moist and thinnie parts are voided more abundantly by vrine, so *Arist. 4. de gener. animal. 4.* reporteth a cow (whole paunch-hole being shut vp) had her excrements turned into winde and vrine. *Salu. 111.*

Little quantitie.

Little of cause externall or internall.

Externall, as drie meates, colour palew, sediment small and thicker.

Little drinking, tart, stipticke, thicke, or drying drinke.

Much sweat, vehement exercise, or other things whereby the moisture of the body is dried and made lesse.

Internall, vessels of vrine stopped or obstructed by inflammation of the water condaits and necke of the bladder, tumor or swelling, tough, grosse, and clammy meates, as in the strangurie, medicines, humors flegmaticke, stone, see grauell in the sediment, with paine and grieve about the place affected. *Dolor ostendit locum.* see suppression of vrine.

Vessels of vrine hurt or weakned by old age, palsie, ill distemperature, or some instrumentall diseases of the parts whereby the vrine cannot bee attracted, received,

received, expelled. *Salui.* 113.

Internall cause, as translation of the v. rine another way as to the belly, feet, and nether parts in the dropfie.

To the guttes in laskes, fluxes, purgations, sediment little, substance thinne, colour white and waterish. *Cap.* 12.

To the Hemeraudes, mensuall euacuation of the flowers.

To the pores of the skinne in sweat & in sensible perspiration.

Coddes, in the rupture. *Hydrocele.*

To the whole body, in the small pocks, measles, impostumes, see thinne substance. And in recovery of health after sickness, so moisture is turned into nourishment of the body. *Fer.*

Internall causes, sharpe burning agues wasting the moisture of the body, colour tending to blacke. *Cappivae.* 111.

Consumption of the body of long continuance whereby the moisture is dried, as in sharpe agues, consumption of the lunges, &c.

Meane, proportionable to the drinke received the same day, and other daies before, or somewhat lesse, because some is spent in the body. Health.

Meane quantity.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the signification of the contents of
the Urine in generall.



Contents are, whatsoever is to be seene in the urine beside colour, substance, quantity, perspicuitie, and darkenesse, and they occupie sometime the toppe of the urine, as spume, bubbles, circle, sometime the highest part, or region (the whole urine according to his height being devided into three equall parts, which are commonly called regions) as the cloud (*nubes.*) sometime the middle region, as the sublation, or swimme: and lastly sometime, and that most often, the lowest region, or sediment; as grauell, blood, feed, dust, &c. as hereafter follow.

Contents are sometime lacking in the urine, and sometimes present.

Contents
wanting
for five
causes.

Contents want in the urine for five causes. 1. For want of matter, which should make the contents. As in great exercises, sweate, insensible perspiration, hunger,

hunger, fasting, blacke, purgations, either
by vomite, or stooles, emeraids, flowets,
&c. also in meates which increase choler,
or cholerike diseases. *Corruption of the matter and hu-
mors in the body, whereby nature can
neither nourishent nor extremitie.*
Cruditie and lacke of concoction
in whole men, by much quaffing, nothing
small drinke, or by diureticke potions,
which produce urine, also pissing short-
ly after drinke, before it is due any
concoction, or mixture with meat, where-
of contents come in sick men, in whom,
though humors do abound, yet they doe
not issue with the vrine, but sturke in the
veines, overloading nature, as in chro-
nicall diseases. Also in sharp agues in
their beginning, or increasing, great
weakenesse of nature not able to expell
the contents. And indeede in all humo-
rall diseases, beginning, and increasing
the contents are none at all, or little, be-
cause nature as yet hath made no con-
coction, or seperation, and in the state of
the disease commonly contents are very
few. But in declination, nature recon-
ring her selfe, and preuailing against the
dis-

disease, the contents, cloud, swimme, and sediment also returne, except in cholericke diseases, where the cloud is sufficient. *Cappivac. 67. 167.* Also in deficiencie agues beginning, the contents want, as in a tertian in thicke substance, and yellow colour: but if ashy colour, death followeth. In a quartane the vrine is thinne, and white: In a quotidian thinne, white, and waterish. *Cap. 2. pag. 13. 14.* Obstruction of the humor another way, as, in impostumes, in cold weather, weaker bodies, and in iudicible state of the disease. In inflammations, which drawe the contents and humors to them. In parts weak, or grinded whether humors fall, as before in thinne vrine. *Cap. 2. pag. 13. 14.* Obstruction in white, and thinne vrines with signes of concoction, or without cruditie. See *Cap. 2. pag. 13. 14.* It is lesse to be dispraised, if the colour and substance bee good, according to which, the humor abounding, strength of nature, and quantitie of the disease are to be iudged, as before in substance and colour. *Athen. 94.* But diseases of choler are ended if the cloud onely appeare. But in flegmaticke, and of repletion the sediment

ment present must argue their dissolution.

Capiv. 67. 164.

Contents appearing in the urine are of two sorts: for they are either partly naturall, partly unnaturall, sometimes good and sometimes ill. Or else, they be altogether unnaturall, and alwayes ill.

Contents
Sometimes
good and
sometimes
ill.

In contents which are partly naturall, partly unnaturall, we consider (as in the whole urine before) colour, substance, and quantitie.

Colour of the contents.

White duly knitte, or hanging together equally, signifieth good concoction in the liver, and veines, health, rule of all other. Not equally knitte, but thicker in one part then in another, signifieth weak digestion, cruditie, windinesse.

White.

White not duly knitte or hanging together, but ragged, tattered and broken a sunder equally, cruditie, windinesse. Not equally, but thinner in one place then in another, signifieth the falling euill, windinesse, grosse humours abounding in the body, meafils, or small pockes, where the colour waxeth redde.

White as snowe; signifieth flegmaticke humors and crudities.

Pale.

Pale, flaxen, blood turned into choler and euacuated.

Saffro, &c.

Light saffron, saffron, redde, claret, signifie crudities, also blood thinne and waterish, yet wherein concoction is to be looked for shortly. Also choler abounding in sicke persons. *Renf.* 178. Continuance in tertian and quotidian agues especially bastard. A good signe in agues which rise of abundance either of blood or ill humours, in which the sediment is necessary before recovery can bee looked for. But in agues caused through heat of the sunne, much labour, or hunger, the swimme or cloude is sufficient to signifie recovery of health, although the sediment doth not appeare. ¶ For reddish looke substance following.

Bloodie.

Bloodie, like to the washing of rawe flesh, signifieth abundance of blood. Or els fluxe of blood issuing out, as out of some veine broken. But yet we must not bee hastie in iudgement by this colour, but rather looke after ynder the title of pure blood voided. *Renf.* 181. Also it signifieth imbecility, or obstruction of the liuer, which cannot concoct the blood and so it runneth to the bladder.

Blew.

Blew, leadish, signifieth naturall heate extin-

extinguished or mortified, and therefore great danger.

Greene blackish signifieth great ex- Greene:
ceeding heat, or consumption and pining
away.

Blacke signifieth either great cold, if Blacke,
leadish colour went before, and then the
outward parts are cold. *Salvian*, 128. or
great heate if greene colour went before,
and then heate, thirst, and other tokens of
heate accompanie it. Both these are mor-
tall as you may see in thicke substance and
blacke colour.

Or els blacke contents signifie melan-
cholicke diseases, or melancholy, critical-
ly evacuated: where it is a good signe of
health, because the humor is voided.

It signifieth also consumption of the
reines with an ague, the sediment oylie
and fattie. *Reusn*, 188.

Lastly, it signifieth beating, bruising,
stripes, and so come corrupt, blacke, and
rotten blood is voided.

Substance of the contents is either
meane, thicke or thinne.

Substance meane, is a good signe of Meane.
health, because it is according to nature.

Thicke contents generally signifie Thicke,
grosse, and raw humors much abounding:

or imbecility of the second concoction.

And in diseases beginning, and encreasing an ill signe, because they signifie abundance, and trouble of humors, before naturall heate hath concocted, and attenuated them. But in diseases declining a good signe, if the colour, and other signes bee good, nature being now of strength to make separation, and expulsion of humours.

Thicke contents, and of colour clayer, signifie abundance of blood, or good and strong operation in digestion. *Reusner. 203.* but contents of colour blacke, signifie great store of blood, and the more blacke, the greater aduersion of blood. *Reusner. 204.*

Thinne.

Thinne contents which doe not easily arise, nor trouble the vrine when the vrinall is shaken and mooued, *Reusner. 186.* signifie raw humors, or want of heate in the second concoction in whole men. But in diseases rising of cold, or ill iuice, thinne substance, sheweth great danger. Because naturall heate is choaked, and oppressed, that it cannot expell the humour offending. Contrariwise in sharpe diseases, or in diseases which rise of simple and bare distemperature without mixture of hu-

humors. They are not very ill, seeing humors are not the cause of the disease, which voiding with the urine should make the contents thicke.

If the sediment lightly arise the vrinall beeing shaken, it argueth mote heate, *Vass. 71.*

If they continue either thicke, or thinne, they signifie weakenesse of nature which should change them. *Argent. 71.*

Quantity of contents is either much, or little, or meane.

Much signifieth. 1. Lacke of sufficient heate to attenuate and concoct the grosser parts so in winter, drunkards, sleepers, idle persons, women and children contents are moe. *Renfn. 64.*

2. Much nourishment, good and strong digestion.

3. Other euacuations suppressed, as ordure, sweat, &c. and especially in flegmatike bodies, which are griued with some disease, which will end well.

Little or few contents.

1. Want of matter, as in hunger, great heate, summer, lustie age, great exercise, quartane and quotidian agues beginning for want of heate. *Argent. 72.* but afterwards

wards much. Contrary in tertians.

2 Obstructions and stoppings of the emulgent veines, water conduits, reines, bladder, &c. *Salvia*. 120. As in thin urine see there.

3 Cruditie and slowe concoction.

4 All causes which doe ottenuate and make thinner any matters in the bodie, that so the thinner part may evaporate out, and the grosser stay within, and make obstruction, also all causes which do waste and consume the body.

Meane contents of good signification because they are according to nature.

CHAP. VIII.

Of contents in speciall.



F deformed contents, altogether vnnaturall, and alwayes ill; which appeare either in the sediment or lowest region, or in the swimme and middle region, or lastly in the cloud or vpper region. And first of vnnaturall and deformed contents in the sediment, which are commonly reckoned fifteene.

Popiniay-
greene.

1 Popiniay greene or oylic sediment

ment signifieth.

Colliquation of the whole body, with paine, an ague, and pissed slowly by little and little: or els colloquation of the reins or bladder onely with paine in the reines, no ague, and pissed fast.

2 Spider webs or fatnesse swimming in the v rine, signifieth

Consumption of the whole body with an gue. Spider webs.

3 Red vetches or fitches, *et vacuum, or vacuum*, signifieth Red vetches.

1 Great inflammation of the liuer.

2 Colliquation of the whole body: or of the reines onely, with conditions as before in popiniay Greene.

4 Plates, scales, (*folium, lamina, squama*) hauing breadth and length onely, like scales of fishes, especially a gogon.

1 Consumption or colliquation of the whole body, with an ague, slow pissing, Plates, scales, stinck, and cruditie in the rest. All concurring together.

2 Exulceration of the the bladder, pissed thicke and fast, with stinke, purulent matter, paine, and concoction, *Salvian. 176.*

3 Inflammation of the bladder or liuer.

5. Grosse and course branne. *Fur-*
fur.

Thiane.

1 Consumption of the whole bodie
with crudity and thinne vrine.

2 Scabbednesse of the whole body,
without ague or other paine. *Hæfur.* or
of the bladder onely, with concoction,
no ague. And paine of the bladder, thicke
and stinking, an itch about the roote of
the yard, and purulent matter was pissed
before. *Salv.* 175.

3 Great heate wasting the substance of
the liuer, and burning the blood, if the
branne be redde,

6 Fine branne, fine meale or flower.

Fine meale

(*simila, puls, & pum.*)

1 Colliquation of the solide parts, if
they be white.

2 Extreame adustion of the blood, if
they be redde, and therefore long sicknes.
Salvian. 179.

3 Sharpe sicknes and for the most part
mortall.

4 Women with childe haue fine meale
or starch in the swimme, or setting to the
sediment of their vrine, like fine carded
wooll, the rest of the vrine a little troub-
led, and greenish, or ash colour. *Fernel.*
Looke mores in the sediment,

7. Rave humour (*crudus humor*) clammy but not stinking, like sneuill of the nose, or white of an egge,

1. Exulceration of the reines and bladder without paine.

Raw humer.

2. Impostume or stone of the reines and bladder with paine.

3. Multitude of rawe humours sometimes causing an ague, and appearing in the sediment, signifie ache in the reines, sciatica, gout, strangurie, tenasmus. In the stomme, cruditie and windinesse in the stomacke, with a noise, and vomiting. In the cloud, griefe in the spirituall parts, shortnesse of winde, pushtenesse, spitting of blood, *Flasur. Aegid.*

4. Eating of meates hard to digest, in fore labouring men. *Pass. 74, 75.*

8. Rotten and purulent matter. Matter of a sore (*pus*) stinking, but not much clammy, which when the vrinall is shaken, disperceth it selfe into fattie and oily resolutions, and signifieth,

1. Exulceration of the reines without pains. *Fernel.* of the bladder with paine about the bladder. Of the liuer with paine vnder the right short ribbes, and doth not alwaies stinke. Liuer putrefied, if it be very dreggie. *Aegid. 69.*

Rotten matter.

2. In

2. Inflammation or impostume of the lunges, whose purulent matter passeth by the left cavitie of the heart into the great arterie, and thence into the emulgent veines, and so to the reines.

3. Plurisie, whose matter passeth as before. As also by the veine without a fellow (asve) rising on the right side of the hollow veine, neere the heart, and by the backbone, nourishing eight ribbes on either side: and so to the midriffe, and at length by diuers turnings into the left emulgent veine, and thence to the reine.

4. Rheume, which if it be thicke, coming to the bladder it maketh difficultie in pissing by drops.

5. Also the phrenisie.

6. or squinsie, whose purulent matter of these three is conueied through the iugular veines into the hollow veines, and

thence into the emulgent veines, and so to the reines, if there be paine and grieffe in

the lunges, liver, bladder, in these grieffes

aforesaid, otherwise if purulent matter be

voided, and no paine in these members, it

is certaine that nature voideth it, rising of

inflammations, 7. or venosities, and con-

tegiens fluxe of seed. *Fernol*

9. Haires like pieces of flesh, long,

slender, and hairy) *poli. caruncula. filamen-*

ta)

14) Only in thicke urine. *Salvian.* 182. and

signifie, w^{ch} and *Herennius* etc. in *rebus* etc.

15) Dissolution of the whole body, with

an ague, colour only or greene. *Harsier.*

or of the reines only, without an ague,

the haire fattie and grosse, and may bee

felt betwixt the fingers, like a small, flon-

der, fleshie substance.

16) Obstruction of the reines, with grosse

and clammy humors, as in the strangury,

dysury, pissing ill, &c. with nummence

of that foot, which is on the same side the

reine is, right or left.

17) Exulceration of the reines or blad-

der, whence cometh purulent matter.

18) Fluxe of seed after carnall copulati-

on, venereous pollutions on the night: or

filthy and exulcerate gonorrhea. *Fernel.*

19) Womens white flowers issuing, or

women having vncleane matrices. *Fern.*

20) Grauell sand, (*Arenula, sabu-*

lum) redde, white, or duskyish browne;

signifieth,

21) Stone breeding or dissolving either in

the reines, if the grauell be red, (yet some

times white by filth inclosing the grauell,

Fernel.) and paine about the reines in the

backe, no ague, and the grauell being ta-

ken out of the vrinall and dried in a sha-

dowie

Haires or
filaments.

Grauell
sand.
A
be
the
of
the
most

dowie place, are hard intouching. Or in the bladder if the grauell bee white and paine in the bladder, about the share where the haire groweth.

¶ Yet those men whose passages of vrine are wide and open, and expulsive facultie strong, and making such fandie vrine freely, and without paine, in good quantity, are seldome croubled with the stone, because their reines and bladder are hereby clenfed, and the grauell not suffered to stay so long to waite and gather togeather to make the stone, but such grauell doth argue great heat of the liuer or reines, and aboundance of rawe and grosse humors fit to breed the stone, if the passages of vrine should be obstructed, or expulsive facultie, weakened. *Salu.* For aboundance of tough and viscus superfluities, straitnesse of passage, and weakenesse of the expulsive faculty are three especiall causes of the stone. *Acid.*

A proff. ble historie of the stone.

¶ But lest the contents mixed with vrine, which for the most part come from the vessels of vrine, should deceiue him that would rightly iudge of other parts of the body, I will repeate the whole cause, and order of the effects from the be-

beginning. Redde grauell come from the
reines, which being many, and thicke
doe threaten the stone, of those growing
together groweth a stone as bigge as a
graine of millet, or barlie corne, which
being extruded out of the substance of
the reines, into a larger place, doth make
the vrine thicke, troubled, red, or black-
ish, a forerunner of the disease of the
reines, the same being thrust into the
head of the water pipe, (*ureter*) causeth
great paine, and then the vrine is white
and thinne as in obstructions, the same
growing bigger, is sometimes so fastned
in the reines, that it cannot be remooued,
and then after great labour and exercise
by fretting of the reines with the stone,
the vrine is not only thicke, and troub-
led, but also bloody, and sometime clods
of blood settled downe: such vrines are
sometimes made after a fall, or beating,
and seldome after greet labour: when
the vicer is thus made, in rest, and quiet-
nesse, the vrine is thicke, and white: after
labour more coloured, with a thicke se-
diment: after that the vrine is thicke,
white, and stinking, and purulent, not
much vnlike milk in which purulent mat-
ter setteth, when as the vicer is hollow and
E filthy,

filthy; such vrine hinder indgement of all other partes of the body, saue the reines, and when as the vicer groweth very filthy, and commeth to a fistula in this white, thicke, troubled, and stinking vrine, oftentimes a thicke, slimie, tough matter, like the sneall of the nose, or white of an egge setleth, and such oftentimes issueth when the stone is in the bladder, for though the matter thereof commeth from the reines, yet it groweth and wrappeth about the stone through fault, or weaknesse of the bladder, which may appeare, for that the vrine continueth so when the stone is voided: moreover filthy vicers of the necke of the bladder, and yard, and fluxe of seed in the French disease, doe cause such vrines: but at the first certaine slender filaments appeare, then more grosse, whereof the whole vrine waxeth thicke, and lastly this filthy sediment that now wee speake of. And although the vicer be cured, yet certaine filaments remaine thorough imbecillitie of the bladder, and spermatike vessels. *Fernel. 455.*

2. Aduulsion of humours. As in diseases of choler, as burning agues. *Salvian. 183.* tertian agues, single and compound.

Also

Also in diseases of melancholie, as quartane ague long continued. Gout after long drying and thickning of the humour. Paine of the ioynts and reines. Leprosie, morbus Gallicus confirmed, emeraudes, costiuenesse, *Aegid.* Also heate of the liuer, if there bee no paine nor heauinesse about the reines. ¶ Such sandie grauell floteth in the whole bodie of the vrine, like mores in the Sunne beames, and after setting to the sediment, couering the bottome of the vrinall, in colour browne, or duskyish redde, and cleaueth to the sides of the vrinall, and being dried in a shadowie place are somewhat soft and tractable. Looke after for grauell in the swimme.

A grauell
note a-
gainst such
sand.

3. Receipt of sharpe diureticke medicines which prouoke vrine, which skouring the reines, doe bring such grauell with them.

11. Wormes, little dragons, (*vermes, dracunculi.*)

Wormes,

1. Putrefaction, whereof they bee engendred. *Argent.*

12. Blood, pure, thicke, grosse, or cloddie, (*sanguis, grumus sanguinis*) when the vessels of blood and vrine

Blood,
clods of
blood,

haue their

1. Orifice opened (*Angioma*) where by blood issueth, either because that the blood exceedeth in quantitie, as in sanguine men. Or in criticall euacuation, though seldome, so womens flowers voiding by vrine are grosse and cloddy, settling to the sediment, and no paine in any part of the body. So in declination of diseases of the splene, with much residence and dregges. *Harsart*. Or els when the blood exceedeth in qualitie, as when it is too thinne, sharpe, or salt, rickling the vessels, and prouoking them to expulsion. Or else when the vessels of blood and vrine are either too large, wide, and open, as the veines emulgent carrying the vrine from the hollow veine to the reins being too open, doe receiue blood from the hollow veine. *Wecker*. Or when the said vessels are too weake in their retentive facultie; as when the veines bee too weake, so in the small pockes (*exanthemata*) blood staied in other places, and overloading nature, is voided by vrine, which if it stinke, and the pockes be blew or leadish, mortall. Or the liuer too weak, so pure blood is voided by stooke, or vrine, as the hollow or round part of the liuer

liuer is affected, with paine vnder the right short ribbes, and stinketh not, *Hæf.* or the hollow veine too weake, so pure blood is voided with paine about the seuenth ioint in the backe, from *os sacrum* upward. *Aegid.* Or lastly thereines and bladder too weake and feeble, as in olde men at the pities brinke.

2 Membranes or tunicles of the veines, laxe, thinne, and full of pores, so thinne, waterie, and warme blood running betweene the skinne and the flesh, sweating out (*transpirant*) in procelle of time gathereth together into blacke and leadish cloddes,

3 Substance and membranes hurt (*lesionem*) by a fall, bearing, bruising, leaping, violent exercise, great burdens, so cloddie blood voideth. Or by medicines which are corrosiues and causticks or openers of obstructions, or by the stone in the reines or bladder after exercise: so the reines or bladder being wounded and exulcerated, filthie and cloddie blood voydeth with stinke and paine about the places griued. *Dolor ostendit locum, Record.*

¶ If blood issue by any of these wayes in the vessels of the lungs, breast, arteries,

stomacke, belly, or guttes, there followeth vomiting of blood; but in other parts by the two first waies, it gathereth into cloddes. *Ianus Cornarius in Gal. lib. 2. cap. 74.*

13 Seede, (*sperma, semen*) which lightly floteth and ascendeth, the vrinall being shaken. And issueth with the vrine either for that the

Seede,

1. Seede aboundeth in quantity, as after carnall copulation, desire of carnall copulation, or venerous dreames, &c. Or when the seede in quality is either too sharpe, hote, or salt, then the yard is extended, and issueth with some delight in good quantity, and stinketh. *Wicker* in gonorrhæa. 2. Or when the seede is too thinne or waterish, which issueth without sence almost and unwillingly, the yard not extant, and then the whole body waxeth leane, especially the loines. Or lastly, when the seede is virulent and contagious, as in *morbo gallico*, with stinck of the vrine, and sometime granelly or sandy contents.

2 Vessells spermatike are either too slipperie; Or else weake in their retentive faculty, with wasting of the whole body, as in Apoplexie, palse in the genitalours,

rouse, falling sicknesse. For in these diseases, stooles, vrine, seede, &c. are involuntary.

14 Dust, (*cineres*) blacke or leadish ^{Dust.} and heavy, like a blacke powder rising of melancholy, and signifieth

1 Fluxe of the emeraudes present or shortly to follow, the colour of the vrine remisse. And sometime vomiting of blood.

2 Paine, and diseases of the spleene, especially after, purging of melancholy. The dust being somewhat browne or purple.

3 Stopping of the flowers. In substance thicke, colour pale, flaxen, or white, sediment little or lacking. And sometime vomiting of blood. And the dust gathered and heaped together in the sediment or bottome.

4 Paine in the reines, loynes, and other inferiour parts, by which the melancholike blood passeth in the hemorrhoidal veines to the seat.

5 Motes (*Atomi*) such as appeare in the sunne beames, little and round, redde or white, little flockes. And these appearing in the vrine signify

Motes.

3 Putrefaction as in the plague, with
 biliousness with stinck.

2 Great agitation and commotion of
 the humours, as in the small pocks, and
 measles.

In these two the motes float all over
 the urine yet warme, and during the na-
 turall heate thereof; and after setting to
 the sediment, do signifie a doubtful strife
 betwixt nature and the disease, to be de-
 cided by age, strength of the patient, and
 other signes.

3 Rheume in the whole body, if the
 said motes doe appeare in the whole ur-
 ine. Or in the superiour parts of the bo-
 dy onely. If they appeare onely in the su-
 per region of the urine. Or in the middle
 parts of the body. If they appeare in the
 middle region. Or lastly the lowest
 part of the bodie, if they appeare onely
 in the lowest region, or sediment of the
 urine, the motes are rough and the urine
 troubled.

4 Gout with conditions as before in
 rheume.

5 Diseases of the mother.

6 Conception in women setting down
 to the sediment, which if they be redded
 through greater abundance of heate and
 blood,

blood, a male child is conceived. If white
through less abundance of heate and
blood, a female is conceived.

The signes of Conception

Because physicians varie in iudgement
what urine doe signifie conception, (yea
Iodo Ror in his treatise *de obertione pueri*
parvuli Forestus in his booke *de interio*
& fallacijs signis in lib. 2. cap. 3. d
and diuers others, doe denye that any
certein iudgement thereof can bee gather
red by urine.) I thought good therefore
not onely to set downe their severall o-
pinions thereof by urine, but also add
moe signes besides urine. Both generally
of conception, and specially whether it be
of male or female.

Signes of conception by

urine

Generally women's urine with child
is less copious, white, thinnel, with a lit
tle sediment, yet the nearer they draw to
childbirth, it waxeth more coloured.
Some say there appeareth in the u-
rine, like fine flower or starch, which af
ter the woman is fetled, hath a sediment, or
finer the somewhat thicker, like fine car-
ded wooll, and the rest of the urine trou-
bled, and somewhat Greene or blacke.

Diuers o-
pinions
about wo-
mens con-
ception.

3 Other hold that their urine is white with a cloud swimming aloft, and many mores floating in the whole urine, such as are in the sunbeames and especially in the first month; and when the urinal is shaken or moved they depart asunder, like carded wool. In the months following, the urine is red or yellow, & at length blacke, with a red cloud swimming aloft.

4 Other some take their iudgement by the sediment onely, which they assefine is like coagen or fine carded wool, or rawe silke. *Some* thinke that they be little flocks or mores, &c. as before in mores.

Other signes of conception of male besides the urine.

1 The tearmes are staied without grieffe after they haue liued eight or ten dayes after copulation.

2 They feele a wringing, beating, and moderate paine about their navill, womb, loynes, stomacke, backe, and thighes.

3 Their appetite to meate somewhat decayeth, yet longeth after strange things which affection is called *Cina* or *pira*.

Aegid. 74.

4 They

4 They haue sometime bitter belchings, vomitings, hardnesse of the paps, and rednesse of the teates, swelling of the veines and arteries, especially within the nose and eyes, paine, or swimming in the head, dimmenesse of sight, redde pimples in the face, costiuenesse, no desire of copulation, though before they had great delight.

5 If a very cleane needle bee put into a womans vrine with childe in a brasen bason all night, and on the morrow bee coloured and diled with redde spottes, she hath conceived: but if it bee blacke and rustie, she hath not.

6 If after supper going to bedde, shee drinke water and honie sodden together (*Hydromel*) and feele a wringing in her guttes, shee hath conceived, else not. *Hippoc. 5. Aphorif. 37.*

Speciall signes of conception whether it be of male or female.

1 Motes in the sediment, redde and round, signifie a male: but motes white and round, a female.

Whether male or female.

2 Milke (in conception of male) cometh sooner into her breasts, which being milked, and set in a glasse in the sunne, it wax-

waxeth hard into a stone, not vnlike a bright pearle.

3. All her right side is better and more lustie then her left, right eye fairer, right pappe greater with milke, the pulse of her right artery swifter.

4. If milke be cast vpon the womans water with childe, it will sicke to the bot-
tome, neither wil it depart asunder though salt be cast in.

5. If a womans vrine bee kept three dayes in a glasse bottle stopped, and after straine is through a fine cleane linnen cloth, if there appeare, little quicke li-
uing creatures, and red, a male is concei-
ued, if white a female.

6. Termes flowe after the fourteenth daie, and the child is felt to stirre, and moue after the fiftie day. To bee short all things are more quicke, lustie, and strong in the male, then in the female.

Reusn.

And to bee short because the seede of the male is hotter and liuelier then of the female, therefore all things in the male are sooner performed, as the male recei-
ueth all the lineaments of his body, and perfect shape of a man in his mo-
thers wombe in thirty dayes, the fe-

male in forty. The male beginneth to stirre in the wombe in three monthes: the female in foure. The male is borne and commeth forth of the wombe in nine monthes, the female in ten. And the mother her selfe after birth of a male, hath fortie daies assigned for her purification; but after the birth of a female, fourescore daies. *Leuit. 12. 4, 5.* And that men are hotter in constitution then women, may easily appeare in that they haue fewer excrements, larger veins, blacker colour, greater and lustier members, greater voice, more audacitie and courage then women. *Berlinus.*

*Contents in the middle
region of the v-
rine.*

The middle region of the vrine, sublation, or swimme (*ανωπυμα*) is the middle distance of the vrine deuided into three equall parts: and here, (as before in contents in generall, and in the sediment in speciall) are considered.

Colour, substance, quantitie, contents, &c. All which haue the same signification for the most part, as before in the sediment

Contents
in the middle
region
or swimme.

diment, saue in these 6. differences following.

1. Contents in the swimme, signifie some windinesse, whereby they are elevated so high.

2. Good contents in the swimme, which signifie health (as white, saffron, claret, light; and equall,) are not so good as in the sediment, yet in agues of choler, heate of the Sunne, hunger, labour, anger, &c. Presence of the swimme, is a sufficient signe of health, but of flegme or melancholie, (which are not so soone concocted) the presence of the sediment is necessarie before there can bee any securitie of recouerie. *Cappivaccius. 67.*

3. Ill contents in the swimme, which are signes of sicknesse, as blacke, greene, leadish, solide, and deformed contents, are not so ill, as in the sediment. *Cappivaccius. 171.*

4. Contents in the swimme giue signification of the affections and diseases in the middle parts of mansbody, as about the short ribbes, *hypocondria*, inward entralls, as the spleene, liuer, heart, lunges, bowels, &c. *viscera*, brest, stomacke. *Vas. 81.* As also contents in the cloud, signifie

the diseases of the highest part of mans boddie, and the sediment, of the lowest partes. Yet diuerse mislike this application of the three regions of the vrine, to the three parts of mans body. *Aegid.*

5. Sand or grauell, (not in the sediment, but in the swimme) in colour reddish, and sticking to the sides of the vrinall, as though the vrine should thicken, or congeale into stones, signifieth Aduersion of the liuer. *Vas. 90.*

6. Motes (*Atomis*) floating through the whole vrine, and being eleuated and puffed vp by vnnatural and flatuous heat, and after it bee cold, setting to the sediment, or troubling the vrine, signifieth a great strife in the veines, betwixt naturall heat and the disease, to be determined by age, strength, diet, complexion, and good order of the patient. *Mont. 50.*

Of the cloud or vppermost

region of the v-
rine.

The highest or vppermost region of the Cloude. vrine (being as I said before deuided according to his height, into three equall parts) is called the cloud (*nubes, nebula*) wherein we consider (as in the 2. former regions)

regions) substance, quantitie, colour, contents, &c. which haue the same signification as before: same that contents here in the cloud, compared with other regions, haue least signification of good, in good signes: and contrary, least signification of ill, in ill signes.

Colours of the cloud.

White.

White.

1. Not of very euill signification, because all contents are naturally white.

2. In perfect tertian agues abundance of choler, and to continuance of the disease.

3. In rotten agues (*synochia*) great danger through paine and griefe in the forepart of the bellie about the short ribs. *Renfner. 236.*

Redde.

Redde.

1. Changing of the sicknesse into a quartane.

2. Concoction of humors beginning to bee on the seventh day or criticall day, if this redde colour appeare on the fourth day of iudiciall day.

3. Headach, through winde and flatus spirits ascending vp into the head, and to continuance of the disease.

Blacke

Blacke. Blacke.

Long watchings, and lacke of sleepe, whereof followeth the lightnesse of the braine, raving, doting, which in old men is mortall.

Deformed contents in the cloud.

Deformed contents of the cloud are of three sorts, according to the places which they occupie, for 1. either they appeare in the whole region of the cloud, 2. or occupie onely the edge, ring or circle round about the yrine, 3. or lastly they float all over the toppe of the yrine. And to begin with the first.

Deformed content appearing in the whole region of the cloud are three.

1. Little white cloud (*nebula*) signifieth White flegmaticke matter to bee eleuated by cloud. strong heat, and for the most part a good signe and signification of concoction, and which will shortly, as the disease declineth, settleth downe to the sediment, by orderly proceeding of nature.

2. Smoke, in colour blackish, reddish, or yellow, signifieth viscous and tough matter adust, cholericke. Aboundance of naturall heat, puffing vp, and eleuating some rawe matter, and therefore conti-

F

nuance

nuance of sharpe diseases not without danger.

3. Small graines, kernels, droppes, or mores dispersed, ragged, (*granula dentata*) which if they appeare neere to the toppe of the vrine, especially if they bee blackish, they signifie solution of the matter, and wasting of the solide parts, as also that they are violently puffed vp by vnaturall heat of malignant agues, which oftentimes are mortall. *Mons. 1.*

Deformed contents appearing in the circle round about the vrine, commonly called the crowne (*corona*) which sometime is wanting, and signifieth,

Equall conflict betwixt nature and the disease.

The crowne appearing round about the vrine signifieth generally,

1. Some windiness, whereof the crown is made.

2. Affections and griefes of the head.

3. If the colour of the crowne differing from the rest of the vrine be better, it is a good signe, that nature overcome, but if it be worse an ill signe, that nature is overcome.

The placing of the vrinall, and difference of the sight, may cause diuers colours

lours in the crowne, because it consisteth
indifferently in the confines or common
concourse of three diuerse transparent
mediūms (*media*) the vitall, the vrine,
and the aire, and therefore the colours of
the crowne may bee variable according
to the diuerse position of the vitall, the
vrine, the aire, and the eye of a phisitian
beholding it. Like other apparent and not
permanent colours, which are made of
diuerse mixture of light and darke. (*Lu-
cus & umbra*) as colours of the raine-
bowe, of a Doves necke, a Peacockes
taile, changeable raffetic, and morning
clouds lightened with the sunne beames,
infinitely variable, according to their
diuerse positions and placings, taught in
the precepts of optikes. Therefore *Actu-
arius* counsell is, to looke into the crowne
with one eye.

Colours of the crowne.

1. Leadish, blew, and blacke signifie Leadish,
the falling sicknesse, or mortification of
the braine, whereby the sinewes doe not
their dutie in sense and motion.

2. First leadish, then redde certaine
daies after, signifieth headach, or recon-
cure of the Animall power.

3. Greene signifieth choler Greene.
like

like leekes (*porracea*) or phrensie of greene choler, if it be in a sharpe ague: or aduſtion of hote choler affaulting the head.

4. Blacke is of the ſame iudgement that blacke water is of. For it ſignifieth mortification, if leadish colour went before: or aduſtion, if greene.

Thicke crowne ioyned with colours.

Saffron.

1. Saffron, ſignifieth choler in the head, and headach thereof.

White.

2. Wateriſh and white, flegme in the hinder part of the head.

Claret.

3. Claret, or crimſen, aboumdance of blood in the head, pricking paine of the temples fullneſſe of the yeines, and the patient ſuppoſing himſelfe to ſee little redde motes flying before hiſeyes. Or headach through aboumdance of blood.

Thinne crowne ioyned with colours.

Flaxen.

1. Flaxen, ſignifieth ake in the left ſide of the head of melancholie. Or the head to bee of cold and drie conſtitution. Or melancholike complexion, and therefore ſuſpicious, fearefull, conſtous.

Yellow.

2. Yellow, headach of choler pricking in the ſide of the head.

Crowne trembling, ſhaking, quivering,

- nering, signifieth
 1. Paine all along downe the backe- Crowne
 bone. trembling
 2. Windinesse.
 3. Thinne humour.
 4. Stopping of the flowers.

Deformed contents floating in the toppe
 of the vrine, either in the crowne: or all
 over the toppe. As spume, froth, bub-
 bles, droppes of oyle: or droppes of
 fatte like spider-webbes.

Some, froth, bubbles, is an extension, Some,
 swelling, or puffing vp of a viscous moi- froth, bub-
 sture in a thicke and grosse vapour tho- bles.
 rough agitation: either of heat, as in wa-
 ter seething. Or motion, as in the sea. Or
 both, as in running waters. In vrine they
 are made as *Adamantius* thinketh, of na-
 turall or vnnaturall heate rarefying and
 dissipating some tough, viscous, and fleg-
 mie matter in the veines resisting, where-
 upon the heate not finding ready issue,
 doth puffle vp and extend it, making froth
 or bubbles. But *Argenter.* misliketh this
 opinion for that, in bastard agues, quoti-
 dians, and tertians, where both flegme
 and vnnaturall heat abound, which might
 stirre and puffle it vp, and yet froth doth
 not alwayes accompany these agues.

Therefore hee thinketh that froth in the
vrine is alwayes caused of motion, and
giues signification of rheumes and destila-
tions, descending from the head into
the inferiour parts, &c. They appeare in
the vrine, beeing caused either of cause
externall, or internall.

**Externall cause of some froth, and
bubbles.**

**Externall
cause.**

1. Eating of pulse or fruit, sursetting.
Fernel.

2. Pissing with some violence into the
vrinall.

3. Shaking of the vrinall. *Agid. 68.*

Salvian. 144.

**Internall
cause.**

1. Internall cause of some froth, or buba-
blas, wherein are considered (as in
other contents) colour, quantitie,
substance, time of their appearance,
and their differences.

*Colours of the same, froth, and
bubbles.*

Diuerse.

1. Diuerse. Signifieth cruditie. *Agid. 68.*

White.

2. White. Raw and flagmatike mat-
ter.

Saffron.

3. Saffron. Jaundice. But mixed with
some whitenesse in the middle bediscs
of the lungs.

4 Lead

4 Leade colour or blackish, matter a- Leadish.
dust.

5 Blacke Extinction of naturall heate. Blacke.

Quantity of the same, &c.
Much, many, or thicker together, long Much.

continuing, and scarcely to be abolished
with a rodde end wrapped about with
flaxe, and put into the vrine. *Aegid. 66.*
and signifieth

In whole men. Some tough, and viscous
matter which naturall heat stirreth: wher-
fore good diet must bee vsed, least more
matter be increased, or naturall heat hin-
dred.

In sicke men (if they appeare in the
croune or circle) abundance of rawe
tough matter mixed with ventositie and
agitation thereof, which may signifie
colicke, headach, surfet. But if they ap-
peare ouer the whole face of the vrine,
they signifie weaknes of the head, fluxe
of seede, weaknesse of nature, through ob-
structions and raw humours. Also if they
appeare in the beginning of diseases, an
ill signe, because such agitation, is of vn-
naturall heate, and accompanied with o-
ther ill signes, as weaknes, old age, feeble,
pulse, winter, &c. mortall.

But appearing in the vrine after the

beginning of diseases with other good signes, it is a good signification of health, because such agitation is of naturall heate now preuailing against the disease. But with other ill signes, as ill colour and contents, &c. it giueth ill signification that such agitation is of vnaturall heate, and in weake persons, Death, but in strong persons, Long sicknes, and great danger.

Week. Little quantity of the spume, froth, bubbles.

Little.

Little or fewe, and dispersed, two or three together signific lesse head-ach and ventosity, &c. except the colour bee yellowe, for so choller increaseth the griefe.

Substance of the spume, &c.

Thicke.

Thicke, a better signe.

Thinne.

Thinne, a worse signe especially in agues signifying great griefe. *Blas. Miller. 162.*

Time of appearance.

Time of appearance.

Not appearing at the first, and afterwards appearing, signific concoction or declination of an ague. As in thicke urine. See there.

Differences of spume, froth, and bubbles, be three.

Little bubbles (*Grainula*) like pin:
 heades, or little droppes of quicke silver,
 descending downewardes towards the
 swimme vnder the crowne into the body
 of the vrine, signifie griefes of the
 head, as rheume, which distilling downe
 into the inferiour parts of the body, as to
 the nose, maketh the pole, to the eyes, and
 causeth ophthalmie. To the eares, making
 a ringing noyse, and deafenelle. To the
 palatt of the mouth, and maketh the
 vula to fall downe. To the throate, and
 causeth hoarsenesse. To the mouth, and
 causeth exulcerations. To the iawes and
 mandible, tooth-ach. To the windepipe,
 the cough. To the lunges, shortnesse of
 breath: to the guttes, the colike, make,
 whereof sometime followeth a laske or
 fixe. To the stomacke, cruditie. To the
 hucklebone, sciatica. To the ioynts in the
 handes, knees, and feete, the gout. To the
 reines, the nephresie. Also the passages by
 which the rheume distilleth, are many,
 as the arteries, backebone, and veines: also
 the meate-pipe, winde-pipe, and sinewes.
 But the rheume descending from the
 head by any of these three last, doth not
 necessarily cause bubbles in the vrine.

Ampulla.

2 Great bubbles (*Ampulla*) signifie griefe in the reins (*nephritis*) for the reins being colde and farre distant from the heart the fountaine of heat, and rheumaticke matter also colde and heavy, and descending downward, is also drawne by the reins, and there for want of heate remaineth vnconsumed, and so breedeth griefe in the reins, in vrine thinne, and white bubbles. Also according to *Rhassus* fluxe of blood at the nose. If they bee round, plurisie, Goat with thewme and an ague.

Spume,
foame.

3 Spume, froth, signifie griefe in the middle members of the body, as heart, liuer, spleene, &c, rising of such causes as the colours of the vrine shew. *Bern.* 453. Windines, colike. In yellow colour, the iandice. In leadish oylie and palew, the phthisike.

Nota.

¶ But of foame, spume, and bubbles, we can safely gather no generall precept, save onely that they signifie abundance of grosse and raw humours, which being mooued in the body, doe cause such spume and bubbles, and so consequently length of the disease in strong and lusty persons, and death in weak and feeble, espec-

especially the spume and bubbles long continuing in great quantitie. *Salvian.*

153. *Dropes of fatte like spider-webbes; Dropes of droppes of oyle swimming aloft, signify* *oyle or fat,*
Spider-webbes.

1 Colliquation or consumption for the most part mortall of the whole Body, with an ague, and then this fatte is pissed slowly by little and little, at several times, and in small quantitie, and well mixed or incorporated into the vrine, but at the latter end of the consumption when the patient is almost spent, this fat ceaseth to issue with the vrine, being already dissolved and voided, and the body decaying leane and dry. *Salvian.*

2 Colliquation of the reines and bladder onely without an ague, the fatte being pissed fast, suddenly, in good quantitie at once, and not so perfectly mixed with the vrine, and with paine and heate about the reines. Yet Cardan saith, that hee himselfe obserued small slender spider-webbes in his owne vrine every day for 40. yeares together, and likewise in many other vrines without any hurt at all, and therefore he thinketh that these spider-webbes which signifie colliquation must

must be greater. *Salvian. 164.*

3 Inflammation of the liver

4 Criticall euacuation in concoction
and declination of the disease of some
humour offending, whereby some fatted
member receiueh hurt, and so part of his
fate is dissolved. *Salvian.*

5 Oyle drunken. *Bernett.*

CHAPLIX

Of the smell of
vine.

I.
No smell.



Mell of vrine is
either none at
all. 2. or sweete.
3. or stinking.

No smell at
all signifieth ex-
treame and mor-
tall cold in sharpe
diseases, especially if stinking vrines were
made before, and no ease of the patient
succeedeth. *Salvian. 60. Vassa. 60. Argent.*

Montanus.

2 Sweet smell of the vrine is either of
cause externall, or Internall.

External

Externall cause, as

1. Perfuming of the urine after it, is made with muske, iuniper, sylphium, la-
serpium, styrax, rosen of larch tree, other perfume. *Fernel. Beron.* ² Sweet
smell.

2. Eating of turpentine, &c. because it is not easily changed in the body by reason of his viscositie, nor draweth any store of matter with it. *Argent. 60. Saluian. 60. &c.* *Montanus* thought, that by eating of sweet smelling things, the urine should stinke, and contrariwise by eating of stinking things, the urine should haue a sweet smell, whom *Argentor* confuteth. For garlike stinketh, and being eaten maketh the urine also stinke, and contrary turpentine, hath of himselfe a good smell, which being taken into the body giueth the same smell to the urine.

Internall cause, as

Dominion of good blood not putrefied.

3. Ill or stinking smell, is likewise of cause externall or internall.

Externall cause, as

1. Perfuming with stinking perfumes, as assafetida, galbanum, sagapenum, smoke of burnt feathers, brimstone, &c.

³ Ill or stinking smell.

2. Eating of Cardus benedictus because it doth moue and stirre vp the hu-

rine, yea, in demonstrating putrefaction, vlcers, and impostumes in mans body, is to be preferred before all other. *Argent.* But to come to the matter againe. Stinking vrines are euermore an argument of putrefaction, 1. either of the humours, 2. or solide and substantiall parts of mans body. Which you may distinguish thus, for if the putrefaction bee in the humors onely, the stinke began lately, and the vrine is thicke or troubled, and chanceth by one of these three waies : either for that the humors

1. Breed cruditie, through want of heat, Putrefacti-
as in those which are full of ill humors, as on of hu-
flegme and melancholic, because they mours.
make the vrine thicker, and being cold,
not prouoking the vessels to expulsion,
they stay longer in the body, and breed
putrefaction.

2. Stay too long in the body, as in the
strangurie, dysurie, stone, when the sedi-
ment is full of filth, and paine in pissing,
so in exulcerations or impostumes of the
reines, or bladder and gonorrhoea, the
vrine white and thicke, and the sediment
full of matter. *Fernel. Saluian. 99.* so in
criticall euacuations of impostumes, and
inflammations, with ease of the patient.
and

and signes of concoction.

Are infected with the plague, in a confused and troubled redde vrine, with little mores much dispersed. With *marb gallicus*, with sand and grauolly redde contents.

Putrefaction of solide parts.

But if the putrefaction bee in the solide and substantiall parts of mans body, as the liver, spleene, vsines, &c. it is with paine, and in vrine rather thinne then thicke; and the signe of long continuance, for which causes there is great danger: for thinne vrine seldome stinketh, for want of putrefied humours and excrements. And stinch long continuing, sheweth that the putrefaction is entred into the habit of the body. *Cappivac. l. 12. Ar.*

Nota.

Some say that the vrine stinketh in some sharpe agues, and diseases, which *Saluius* denieth, saue onely in the plague.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the manner of pissing.



Manner of pissing, is either hard, and vncasie : or else inuoluntarie.

Painefull, hard, and vn- Painefull
casie pissing, is either be- pissing.
cause that the

1. Vrine is too sharpe (as in the stranguerie) by mixture of some sharpe humor, as salt flegme, choler, purulent matter : or by ill diet, or some hote distemperature in the reines, as in sharpe and continuall agues, or some criticall euacuations. Or when the glandulous parts about the bladder are dried vp by immoderate veneric, disease, or medicine, which should mitigate the sharpenesse of the vrine.

2. Vessels of vrine, reines, bladder, yard, either too weake, or troubled with exulcerations, by which vrine passing causeth paine and smarting. 2. Also with impostumes, swellings, gatherings, in which the vrine is first white, then filthy, and lastly rotten. 3. With inflammations, whereof followeth vomiting of choler, continuall ague, and paine in the reines,

G

Bertin.

Bertin. 4. With obstruction of the stone, and grauell (as you may read, pag. 64.) Of tough and clammie humours, and ventositie distending the vessels. 5. With distemperature of heat and drinesse. 6. With convulsion of (*sphincter*) the muscle shutting the necke of the bladder, or of the sinewes adioyning.

3. Blood, or the wombe is inflamed.

4. Guttes, or the wombe distended with tumours or ventositie, as in the eolike, whereby the reines and emulgent veines are pressed and straitned.

Inuoluntarie pissing, when one maketh vrine vnwittingly, or against his wil, which happeneth either for that the

In voluntar-
y pissing,

1. Vessels of vrine, bladder, reines, &c. haue their retentive facultie hurt, weakned, or decaied, as in the Apoplexie, falling sicknesse, paulsey. Or when the muscle (*sphincter*) shutting the necke of the bladder; Or sinewes comming from the backe seruing thereto, are hurt, by fall, beating, wound, &c. Or made feeble and weake by cold distemperature, or by too much moisture in children, or drines in old men, whereby the aforesaid muscle and sinewes cannot detaine their vrine, but many times they bepisse their bedde.

So

So in great and sudden feare, when the blood, heat, and spirits, flee to the heart, and inward parts, whereby the outward parts, and those which bee farre distant from the heart, are destitute of blood, heat, and spirits, so men suddenly terrified and astonied, not onely voide vrine, but other excrements against their will. Likewise in the pissing ill, the vrine white and much, and the patient thirstie, and the body decaying. See before Cap. 5.

2. Principall Agent the braine not directing the animal facultie, nor communicating it the sinewes and muscles of the vessels of vrine, wherupon they cease from their function, and let the vrine passe away by droppes, as they receiue it, as in mad men, raving, doting, in sharpe diseases, but if there be other signes of concoction, it signifieth criticall fluxe of blood at the nose, because the matter, beeing drawne vp to the braine, and yet signes of recoverie, must be voided at the nose.

Salv. 113.

G2

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of suppression of vrine.

Vrine is suppressed in whole men being occupied in some importunate busines, as pleading at the barre, preaching, reading, &c. Also sleeping, whereby they cannot be at leisure, or else forget, and so for a space their vrine is wholly suppressed, but in proceſſe of time must needs haue issue, neither is it in mans free choyce alwaies to suppress his vrine, though for a time hee may. For it is not simply a voluntarie action, as speaking & walking is, &c. but mixt partly voluntary, partly naturall, as cough, needling, vomit, belching, sighing, respiration, &c. wherto we refer, euacuation by stoole, & vrine, &c. but seeing this suppression of vrine doth neither giue signification of sicknesse nor health, wee leaue further to speake of it.

Suppression
of vrine
in sicke
men,

Suppression of vrine in sicke men is either because the,

1. Vessels of vrine are weake and not able either to drawe the matter of vrine, or to expell it being made.

2. Watery humor the materiall cause of

of vrine is wanting, as in want of drink or moist meates. 2. Or els is conuerted another way, as in the dropfie, *Argenter.* laskes, &c. But in these cases the vrine is rather little then none at all. See little quantity of vrine before. cap. 6.3. Or is obstructed and stopped that it cannot haue issue either by some tumour or inflammation accompanied with swelling, paine, an ague, &c. or of scirrhus swelling without paine or ague: or impostume with paine and an ague, or lastly, some fleshy substance, descending from some vicer, with some blood and small fragments of flesh voiding with the vrine and a syringe put vp at the yarde into the necke of the bladder, and remoouing the fleshy fragments away, the vrine presently issueth; or with the stone, and then grauell was voided before: or by clods of blood, remaining after some issue of bloode, or by some purulent matter proceeding from an vicer, or lastly by some thicke and grosse humours, or filth and corruption descending from the veines, liuer, or other superiour members, which suppression of vrines in agues especially continuall, signifieth death more certainly, then any other signe in the
vrine,

vrine. In this case *Argentarius* scarcely
 euer knew any escape death; vnlesse the
 fault be in the reines or bladder. *Arg. 89.*
 4. Or when the bladder is so disten-
 ded, by too great quantity of vrine too
 long kept, that it cannot vnburden it selfe
 thereof. *Wecker in Ischuria*, and there-
 fore it is conuenient to pisse, as often as
 neede requireth, and not to keepe it too
 long, for thereof ariseth suppression of v-
 rine (that we speake of) and sometime the
 stone, or difficultie in pissing, and some-
 time the dropsie; neither on the other
 side doe I commend their practise, who
 like dogges are still pissing, for besides
 many other inconueniences, they bring
 their vessells of vrine to such an ill cu-
 stome, that in olde age, (when the reten-
 tiue faculty through want of heat decay-
 ing) they can scarcely hold their vrine, but
 it will issue from them against their will.
 But I wish all men to voide their excre-
 mentes both by stoole, (for beeing too
 long kept in the body, they annoy the
 head by their stinching fume ascending,
 breed ventosities, wringing in the guttes,
 the cholike, &c.) and by vrine, that they
 may followe their ordinary course of
 life, for therefore nature hath appointed
 muscles

muscles to the necke of the bladder, and seat, that men may at their pleasure detain their excrements for some space.

Placotomus de tuenda valitudine.

2 Sometime the greater guttes are so obstructed through tough and viscous flegme, that the meate and drinke concocted in the stomacke, cannot come to the liver to receive further concoction and separation of vrine: *Floell. lib. 1. c. 47. de morbis internis.*

4 Sometime the backebone is bruised, broken, or hath some dislocation in the ioynts: that thereby the vessells of vrine cannot performe their duty. *Wecker.*

CHAP. XII.

Of what parts of the body vrine giueth signification.



Vrine giueth signification of diseases of such parts of the body,

1 Whence it receiueth matter wherof it is made, colour, substance, contents, darknesse, perspicuitie, smell, as the stomacke, guttes, mesaraicall veines, and

all other parts of the body; for the material cause of urine is drinke, or other licour, which in the stomacke is accurately mixed and incorporated together with the meate, and made one substance and white iuice called of the physicians *Chylus*, which descending into the winding capacity of the guttes is separated partly into excrement, and partly nourishment. For the purer part thereof is sucked of the mesaraicall veines, and conueyed thence to *vena porta*, and at length to the liuer, where being conuered into blood, and the excrementitious parts thereof sequestred and sent to their proper receptacles, as choler to the gall, melancholy to the spleen, and the watery thinne part to the reines, but not all, for some part thereof together with the blood (which it maketh thinner for more easie conueiance) is distributed into euery member of the body. From whence so much as is not spent in the body or euaporated out by sweat, or insensible perspiration, returneth back againe the same way to the liuer, whence it is drawne of the emulgent veines, and descendeth to the reines and bladder. Therefore urine is not onely made of that watery substance

Substance which is drawne from the li-
uer, but also from the greater and lesse
veines, and from the whole body. As hee
may easily and plainly perceiue by ex-
perience, who will for three or foure daies
together, either receiue no drinke at all,
or but little. The vrine therefore, that is
neither to thinne by much quaffing, nor
otherwise polluted by mixture of other
impurities, doth manifestly shewe the
state and constitution of the humors
which are in the liuer and greater veines.
And also, though not so manifestly, in the
smaller veines and all other parts of the
body. *Fernel.*

2 Where it is made, as the liuer, and
the hollow veine.

3 By which it passeth, as the emulgent
veines, reines, and water conduits,

4 Wherein it stayeth, as the bladder
with his muscles and sinewes.

5 By which it is expelled, as the yard.

6 Which doe deprive it of any co-
lour, substance, perspicuitie, darkenesse,
quantity, contents or smell, as when it is
not made, or being made is not attra-
cted, or not expelled, or obstructed
and stopped in the vessels that it
cannot haue passage to bee voided, as
by

by tumours, grosse humors, stone, grasse, inflammations, ulcers, impostumes, flesh growing, winde, or through weakenesse, distemperature, fractures, ruptures, dislocations, woundes, of the vessels of vrine, either primarily in themselves, or by consent of others, &c. Or being made, is conuerted another way, as to the head in phrenies, to the stomacke in vomitings, to the belly in dropies, to the guttes in laskes, to the mother in fluxe of tearmes, to the coddies in ruptures, to the ioynts in sciatica gout, to the parts weak, gricued, inflamed, apostemated, &c.

7 Which doe exonerate themselves by vrine, as the head in rheumes, phrenies, &c. The throate in the squinsie, the lunges in inflammations, the solide parts in a consumption, the spleene in melancholike diseases, the veines or arteries broken, in pissing of blood, the spermatike vessels, in fluxe of seede, the mother in tearmes suppressed and voided by vrine the hemorrhoidall veines in the emeraudes, the ioynts in the sciatica, or gout, and diuerse other parts of the body in euacuation, criticall, symptomatically, or artificiall.

Of all these you may finde seuerall exam-

examples in this treatise precedent.

CHAP. XIII.

Of crude concoct and dangerous
vrines.



Because mention is of-
ten made heretofore,
of crude concoct, and
dangerous vrines, as
also that they bee very
needfull to be knowne
perfectly, and alwayes

had in memory; seeing they comprehend
in few words, the summe of all that hath
heretofore bene spoken. I thought good
in the end to adde the description thereof.

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------|
| Concoct y-
rine, such as
men onely
make who
are in some
latitude of
health, is in | { | colour | { palew, |
| | | | { light saffron. |
| | | substance, meane. | |
| | | contents | { Sequall, |
| | | | { white, |
| | | { light. | |
| | | smell, not stinking. | |
| | | pissing in due | { paine, |
| | | time without | { heat, |
| | | | { cold. |

I
Concoct
vrine.

Crude

2
Crude
vrine.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Crude v- | colour | { white, |
| rines onely. | | { pale, |
| Such as men | | { saffron, |
| make incli- | substance | { claret. |
| ning to sick- | | { thicker, |
| nes, or reco- | | { thinner, |
| uering after | contents | { whitish, |
| sicknesse, is | | { pale. (quall. |
| in | | { somewhat vne- |
| | | { finell, not much stinking. |
| | | { pissing not in due time. |

Vrines meane betwixt crude and concoct, are of two sorts. 1. For either they encline more to concoct. Such as haue a good colour, but thinne substance. Also a white and light sediment, but not equall.

2 Or else they encline more to crude. Such as haue reddish colour, like to water wherein raw flesh hath beene washed, which are made of blood not perfectly concoct.

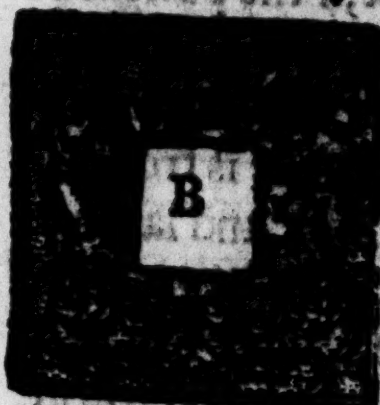
Vrine

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| Vrine
Crude and
dangerous.
such as men
make who
are grie-
uouſly ſicke
and in dan-
ger not to
recouer, is
in | { | colour | { | greene. |
| | | | { | afh colour. |
| | | | { | blacke. |
| | { | ſubſtance | { | very thinne, |
| | | | { | very thicke, |
| | | | { | oylic. |
| | { | contents | { | greene, |
| | | | { | afh colour, |
| | | | { | oylic, |
| | | | { | blacke, |
| | | | { | very vnequall, |
| | | | { | deformed. |
| | | | | ſmell very ſtinging. |
| | | | | piſſing altogether out of |
| | | | | due time. Or not at all. |
| | | | | <i>B. Heller. 270. Cappivac.</i> |
| | | | | 195. |

³
Vrine crude
and dange-
rous.

CHAP. XIII.

Of methodicall practiſe in iudgement
of vvines.



Efore you giue iudge-
ment of the vrine; it is
needfull that you me-
ditate with your ſelfe
on theſe precepts fol-
lowing in order.

Conſidera-
tions fit for
practiſe.

1. Remember the ge-
nerall conſiderations in the firſt chapter,
both

both concerning the vrinall and the v-
rine. As also which be the best vrines sim-
ply, and in respect of age, sexe, complexi-
on, time of the yeere, kinde of life, &c.
which you may haue so perfectly in me-
morie, that you can presently tell how far
that vrine which is brought vnto you, dif-
fereth from a good vrine, in colour sub-
stance, contents, &c.

2. Whether the vrine bee altered by
some externall cause mentioned in the
first chapter and throughout the booke;
or else through default of the reines and
bladder by which the vrine passeth. For
these two impediments either seuerall or
concurring, hinder the iudgement of the
inner parts. *Fernel. 443.*

3. Consider what diseases are incident
to the countrie where the patient dwel-
leth, or what common disease is their
stirrings: as for example, if the patient be
an old man, and in winter, raunie weather,
and in a moist and fennish countrie, it can
hardly be otherwise, but that he is troubled
with a cough, rheume, pose, and lacke of
digestion, and the rather if he be giuen to
surfetting, much drinking, and bee of a
flegmatike complexion, and heretofore
troubled with rheumatike diseases. But
contra-

contrariwise; if he bee a young man, and cholerike, in the middle of summer, hote weather, hote climate, after hote diet and immoderate exercise, it is very likely, that he is troubled with a burning ague, tertian, fluxe, or pluresie, to which of these he is most subiect, or which at that time is most stirring in that countrie. After this sort you may iudge of other diseases without helpe of the vrine.

4. If the vrine be faultie, and yet neither through externall cause, nor of the reins; then it must needs shew some distemperature of the inward parts, heart, liver, splene, lungs, veines, or other part of the body. Which distemperature is either simple, without mixture of humors, which colour of the vrine in thinnae substance will shew, or with mixture of humors in a thicke and troubled substance, or else putrefaction, in a confused vrine. Which three bee the internall causes almost of all diseases, whereby you have already attained no small knowledge, what to doe, or what euacuation is convenient, for the cure of the disease, although you cannot as yet, particularly vnderstand the same. *Fernel.*

Three causes of internall diseases.

5. Of all differences of vrines colour is

Which difference of
 urine is to
 be preferred in cer-
 tentie of
 significati-
 on, and
 wherein.

Smell.

Suppressi-
 on.

is most mutable and vncertaine of signifi-
 cation, as being subiect to many altera-
 tions of light cause. As by much drink-
 ing, thinne drinke, as water, white
 wine, or by eating of hote spices, senna,
 calsia, &c. yea in one day euery urine
 that a man maketh is vnlike an other in
 colour, so that here especially the infamie,
 that urine is a lying strumpet, hath
 some appearance of truth. Contrariwise
 the contents of urine are of most certain
 and true signification of all other, and
 least subiect to alteration, for that they
 are either fragments of the partes of the
 body, or contained in the parts. Of these
Hippocrates and *Galen* especially make
 mention, not greatly regarding the rest.
 The other differences of urine, substance,
 perspicuitie, darkenesse, quantitie, smell,
 &c. are of meane signification betwixt
 colour and contents. And yet euery dif-
 ference hath speciall signification aboue
 the rest in some diseases: for stinking
 smell of urines giueth more perfite signi-
 fication of putrefaction, vlcers, or impo-
 stumes, then either colour, substance, or
 contents. Suppression of urine, in agues
 especially continuall, giueth more cer-
 tain signification of death, then thinne
 sub-

substance, ill colour, or want of contents
 for these shew one cruditie, which in
 time is durable: But the other happeneth
 through great obstructions of the reines,
 liver, or other superiour member, which
 at that time are incurable. Colours of v^r Colours.
 rine collected in due time, from an order-
 ly patient, giueth better signification of
 the humour offending in the body, then
 any other. Lastly, contents mingling with Contents.
 the rine, doe especially signify strength
 of nature, which in time will preuaile a-
 gainst the disease. For when the digestive
 facultie is weak, the matter whereof
 contents arise, cannot be overcome and
 prepared to be voided. So that euery dif-
 ference of vrine hath some speeciall signi-
 fication aboue the rest. Arg. 39.
 6. Also you must often see the patients
 vrine on diuers daies and diuers times of
 his sickness, and diligently marke the per-
 severance or alteration of the vrine from
 time to time, and whether it change from
 worse to better or otherwise. For as the How the
 patient recouereth, nature proceedeth vrine alte-
 orderly and by degrees from vnperfite to reth in di-
 perfite, from sickness to health, and so seales.
 by little and little changeth the vrine:
 first the colour, which is easiest, secondly
 H it

How the
 colour of
 the vrine
 changeth

it waxeth clearer, thirdly the substance waxeth in canebetwixt shiune and thicke, fourthly when concoction is stronger, contents appeare. And therefore if contents appeare first before colour, cleereness or substance, there is the lesse security of health: because this is not the orderly course of nature, but some symptomaticall fit of the disease, which will soone vanish away and decay. And therefore to good purpose must you alwaies remember this theorem commonly received of the phisicians, that nature ordinarily first conformeth the colour, then the substance, and lastly the contents. *Mont. 52.*

How the
colour al-
tereth.

This is the orderly course and proceeding of nature in respect of the colour. In the beginning of diseases when all the humours are raw, the vrine is white. In the increase and state of the disease, higher and deeper colours. In the declining, more remisse againe, vntill at length it returneth to his meane colour againe.

How the
substance
altereth.

In respect of the substance, in the beginning it is thinne, for nature hath yet made no separation. In the encrease and state it waxeth more thicke and troubled, through naturall heate now beginning to worke some separation and expulsion

pulsion of the humor, in declining it waxeth clearer and thinner againe, when naturall heat doth attenuate, rarefie; and desipate the flatuous and grosse humors, and so the urine waxeth lesse troubled. To conclude, for substance of urine marked thusse foure differences.

First thinne and so continuing, is worst of all, signifying to extreme cruditie. First thicke and afterwards waxeth thicker, and more troubled, better then the former both for heat and strength of nature.

Second First troubled and thicke, and so continuing, better then the two former, for better heat, and more lively strength of nature.

Third First thicke and troubled, and afterwards clearing and waxing thinner, the thicker part settling downe to the sediment, best of all in diseases, as now almost returning to a meane substance, such as is in whole mens vrines.

In respect of contents not altogether vnaturall. In beginning of humorall diseases through cruditie there appeare no contents at all, in increase and state, the disease continuing strong, and naturall

How the contents alter.

heat weak, some though few in declina-
tion, when nature waxeth stronger pre-
uailing against the disease, more contents
appeare, and first in the cloud or vpper-
most region, then in the middle region or
swimme, and lastly in the sediment.

¶ And this is the ordinarie alteration
of vrine in all humorall diseases wherein
is good hope of recouerie (except it be
accidentally hindered by obstruction or
conuerfion another way) and which haue
distinction of time of beginning, increase,
state, and debilitation. For sharpe disea-
ses through their vehement and furious
affaultes doe not admit such speciall di-
stinction. 8. Lastly, it is good for him that now
beginneth to practise, and hath not as
yet attained to some good measure of
skill, to exercise himselfe in these three as
principall guides of all his iudgements,
&c. The best vrine page 61. Crude, concoct
and dangerous vrines, page 103. and espe-
cially mortall vrines which haue significa-
tion of death, wherein the credite of the
Physition chiefly consisteth. For which
purpose in the alphabeticall index vnder
death I haue collected all mortall disea-
ses, whereof vrine giueth signification in
this

this treatise. But yet it is not the safest way
resolutely to prognosticate death by them
especially in a young and lusty man, ex-
cept other ill signes concur, as want of
strength, pulse, feeble, and inordinate ra-
ving, breathing with difficultie, lacke of
rest, hollow eyes, sharpe nose, in voluntary
weeping, gathering of straws and flocks,
want of sleepe and appetite, cold sweate,
trembling of the nether lippe, excrement
by stoole, blacke, Greene or stinking, &c.
But contrariwise if the patient drawe his
breath with ease, haue a good pulse, bee
strong, lye in bed decently, haue a cheare-
full countenance, his sleepe and appetite,
not much decayed, and his excrements
not altogether vnnaturall, doe confirme
good hope of recovery. And in like sort
in all significations of vrine be not to con-
fident, but adde other pathognomonicall
signes for better confirmation and more
certaine signification of the kinde, nature,
and quality of the disease. *Et quæ non pro-*
sunt singula, multa inuane.

H 13 CHAP.

CHAP. IV. Of the qualities, comongdities, and medicines of urines, and of all diseases touching urine, and the reme- dies thereof.



Hitherto we have compendiously handled the differences, causes, and iudgements of urine. But that the treatise may be more absolute, wee will adde something more of the qualities, and benefite of urine which it hath either inwardly received, or outwardly applied to mans body.

The quality of urine. All urine (as Galen saith, lib. 10. de simplici. medici facult. de urina) is hote, and sharpe (as Aegineta thinketh) but yet differing in degree according to them that make it. For the hotter they are that make it, in complexion, age, time of the yeare, and diet, the hotter it is also: yet mans urine (whereof wee speake) is the weakest of all other, except some barrow-hogges, which in many points agree with man, yet it is also of a strong cleansing or abstersiue vertue, as any thing els, which Galen prooueth by the example of

of fullers, who use it to skoure and cleanse their cloath.

The commoditie and medicines of vrine being taken inwardly.

A mans owne vrine drunken is good against the biting of vipers, and poison, and against the drop sic lately begun. *Discon. lib. 2. cap. 27.*

A chilles vrine vnder the age of 14. yeeres being drunken, helpeth those that are troubled with straitnesse of breath (*orthopnoea*) which though *Galen* reporting derideth as insufficient and loathsome, yet *Aueren. lib. 2. can. cap. proprio.* doth greatly commend, for that by experience in many diseased persons hee found it true.

A mans vrine is good for diuerse diseases of the wombe and bowells, especially for the colike: because that partly with prouoking of vomite, and partly by occasion of sieges it expelleth strongly all noysome humors, and for the same cause do common practitioners keepe it still in dayly vse. *Record è Marcello.*

Vldericke Hutten also witnesseth, that he did drive away the ague aboute eight times with the only drinking of his owne vrine, at the beginning of his sicknesse,

which practise many fals doo vs, and is
prooueth well.

Likewise Galen, Paul Aegineta and
Marfilios Ficinus write that diuerse drin-
king vrine did thinke themselves prefer-
ued and cured from the pestilence.

Vrine as Cardan saith, through his
heat is of a thinne and piercing substance,
so that it is lighter then some water, not-
withstanding his saltnes, for which cause
it is good against the colike and ven-
tositie in the guttes farre aboue salt wa-
ter, for through his subtile and pearcing
substance it findeth passage to the inward
parts, and through his saltnes it scattereth,
breaketh, and disperseth the ventositie,
and strengtheneth the inward parts. But
to this purpose a chilles vrine vnder 14.
yeres old, and lately made is best, for that
is most piercing and hote. *Cardan de subtili-*

libro 1. cap. 12. Medicines of vrine outwardly ap-
plied.

Vrine is good against the itch, and clen-
seth the leprosie, mixt with salt. petrus tale
pisse clenseth running vlcers of the head,
scurfe, manginess, and hote breakings
out, it stayeth eating vlcers: especially in
the priue members, and beeing put into

the

the

the eares; it clenseth the rotten and put-
 rulent matter; and being sodden in the
 rinde of a pomegranate killeth the
 wormes thereof; sodden in a brasen ves-
 sell with hony; doth cleanse the scarres of
 the eies; and cleareth the dimnesse there-
 of; the dregges of vrine; is good for Saint
Antonies euill; if it be annointed there-
 on, so that (as *Galen* doth wisely adde)
 the sores being cooled first with some o-
 ther thing; and bee not burning. If it bee
 heated with oyle of priuet and laide to
 the wombe of a woman; it will assuage
 the grieve of the mother; and cureth the
 rising of the same; it clenseth the eye-lids;
 and scarres of the same. *Discorid. lib. 2.
 cap. 17.*

Galen almost to the same purpose
 saith thus of vrine: mens vrine is of a strong
 cleansing vertue as any thing els; & there-
 with doe fullers vse to scower and cleanse
 their cloath; which abstersiue faculty
 physicians perceiuing; did vse it to soke;
 and wash manginess and scabbednesse;
 and running sores that are full of corrup-
 tion; and fish; and especially if they haue
 in them putrified matter; & for such sores
 on the priue members it is good; and
 for mattering eares; and for scales and
 scurfe

sores, if the head bee washed therewith: I haue healed with it many times sores on the robes, namely which came of bruises, and were without inflammation, and that in seruants and husbandmen, which had a iourney to go, & no physitian with them, bidding them to wet a small clout with it, and to put it into the sores, and then to binde a cloath about it: and as often as they listed to make water, to let it fall on their fore toes, and not to take the cloath away till it were quite whole. That medicine which is made of childe's vrine, called *chrysocolle*, or gold soulder, which *Galen* there teacheth to make, is exceeding good for sores that are hard to heale: for this medicine doe I vse for the chiefest, mixing therewith such other things, as are good for such like sores. *Galen. lib. 10. de simplic. med. faculis. cap. de vrina.*

Childe's vrine will heale the sting of a bee, waspe, and hornet, if the place be washed therewith.

It is good for trauellours when they goe to bed to wash their thighs therewith, that they may bee able to continue their iourney the next day, and the rather, if afterwards they annoint them with

with oyle and iuice of rue.

Mans vrine is also good against the gout, which may appeare for that fullers are neuer troubled with the gout, by reason that their feete are so often washed with it, and some who haue had good experience thereof with great successe, doe highly commend it for this purpose.

Seeing then vrine hath so many commodities, and was in ancient time in so great vse (as *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Plinie*, *Columella*, and all those that haue written of cure of horses, doe sufficiently testifie) it came to passe, that the Emperors of Rome got yearely renewes by vrines, as *Suetonius* reporteth of *Vespasian*, who answered *Titus* reprehending him for seeking after gaine by such stinking wares, in this prouerbiall sentence, *Bonus est odor lucri ex requalibet.*

Of diseases touching vrine and the remedies thereof.

Record in the latter end of his iudiciall of vrines setteth downe certaine simple medicines for some diseases which hinder vrine, by whose example not altogether

together impertinent to this treatise, I haue likewise collected a brieue history of the said diseases with some medicines thereof. And first of the stone.

The stone is engendred in mans body, as a bricke which is first made of tough clay, and put into an hote furnace where it waxeth hard; so a stone is made of tough, viscous, and slimie flegme in the reines or bladder, where through heat thereof it is parched and baked together into the hardnesse of a stone. But that I may speake somewhat fullier thereof, and yet briefly, the materiall cause of the stone is, as I saide, a tough slimie flegme, and all causes which encrease the same, as all crudities and surfers, all meates grosse, slimie, and hard of digestion, as milke, new cheese, all white meates made of milke, all crustes of flower wherein meat is baked, bread not well baked, vnleauened. All flesh of great beasts, especially olde, as beefe, venison: and all water-foule. Great fishes, especially those who abound in slimie moisture, as eeles, all shell-fish, oysters, cockles, lopsters, crevisses. All fruits which engender grosse humours, pears, apples, gourds

gourds. Rootes which breed winde, as
parsneps, turneps. Also all new and thicke
wine and drinke. Likewise because heat
of the reines doth bane and harden the
said flegme, and all causes which en-
crease heat in the reines, as too warme
apparell whereby the backe and reines
are kept too hote, running, leaping, vio-
lent exercise also riding especially with
his backe towards the Sunne, standing a-
gainst the fire with his backe, and meates,
drinckes, and spices which encrease heat.
Also when the vessels of wine, the reines,
doe have too straigh passages, whereby
that flegmic flegme cannot have issue to
be expelled, but staies within, and the
rough heat waxeth hard, whereupon fleg-
me through moistnesse, and old men
through drinesse, having straight passa-
ges in the reines, are more subject to the
stone in the reines, and lesse in the blad-
der: contrariwise children though they
are hote and abound with flegme tho-
rough ill diet, yet because their reines are
wider and expulsive facultie strong,
whereby that flegmic matter is voyded,
are lesse troubled with the stone of the
reines, neither leane men for the selfe-
same cause, but both of them are ra-
ther

ther, troubled with stone of the bladder, *Hippocrisis*, *Alphodis*. and lastly, an especial cause of the stone are the parents, from whom this grievous hereditary disease doth descend vpon the child: and this of all other is hardest to be cured. Now with like breuitie, to come to the cure, seeing there be foure causes which helpe to breed the stone, rough and stie mye flegme, heate to parch and drie it, straitnesse of the passage, and weakenesse of the expulsive facultie. So many things as take away any of thesē helpe for the cure thereof, as first a good diet, brothes wherein borage, fenell, parley, mending, or succorie is sodden, bread well baked and leauened, beemes, capons, partridge, mutton. Of fish, soles, plaice, trouts, salmons. Of herbes, borage, mending, succorie, sperage, beetes. And to come to the cure. A vomit at the beginning and diuerse times, is of especiall vse to draw the flegmie matter away from the reines and bladder: then a suppositorie, to drawe some superfluous excrements downwards, and a clyster is to bee preferred before a purgation because it draweth the excrements downewards from the reines, whereas a purgation taken by the

mouth

mouth doth alwaies drawe some impuri-
ty downwards to the reines; but yett the
clifter may not bee too great in quantity
least it fill the guttes, and distend the
reines, and so increase the paine, and
stoppe the passage. After that, if the body
be full of blood, open the veine vnder the
ankle & not in the arme (as some would)
for all parts of the body griened about
the liver, would bee eased by opening a
veine in the arme, but vnder the liver, by
opening the veine vnder the ankle or vnder
the knee. *Galen comment. lib. 9. Hippo-
crat. de morbis mulieribus. Galen de ymnase-
thione,* and then if the body abound with
other humors a purgation is convenient,
but not strong at the first, lest it stirre the
humours too much out of season before
the passages be open. After this seeke to
open the passages of vrine about the
reines partly with clifter, partly outward-
ly by some fomentation, liniments, infu-
sions, but yet too much vse of these doth
effeminate the reines and make them
more subiect to the humors descending.
Then at length you may minister medi-
cines which prouoke vrine, breake and
expell the stone. Of which medicines
there is great diuersity. For some helpe to
mitigate

mitigate the heate of the reines, & swage
the inflammation, and hinder the grauell
to grow together into a stone, and such be
cooling, & hinders of roughness, but not
astringent, as the foure kisse cold seedes:
ybe. Some prouoke vrine either for that
they augment it by attenuating the blood,
and separating it from the wheyish sub-
stance, & carrying it to the excretes, & these
are those & drif towards the third degree:
ybe. 1. Or some prouoke vrine, because
they minister much waterie and wheyish
moisture to the bodies, which the reines
drawing to them, doe also draw some hu-
mours out of the veines, as white wine,
plantaine, and melons seed. 2. Or some
prouoke vrine, not by augmenting the quantitie, but by clen-
sing, skouring the reines, and dissolving
and expelling grauell now beginning to
grow together. As turpentine, root of rest-
harrow, betonie, fenell seed and roote, spe-
rge, iuice of limmons, root of sorrell, mai-
den haire, ceterac. 3. Or some prouoke vrine
by both these qualities, in ministring much whey-
ish matter, & also by cleansing the passages.
4. Some prouoke vrine by their rough-
nesse, cleansing the reines, and rubbing or
fretting

fretting on the stone or grauell, as glasse
burned and beaten into powder, eggshels,
gromill, the stone it selfe which came
from a man beaten into powder.

7) Lastly some prouoke vrine by an
hidden and secret propertie, as lapis lu-
daicus, casia, rheubarb.

Those medicines which prouoke vrine
in the second signification by augmenting
the quantity are neuer to bee vsed in any
disease of the vessels of vrine as emulgent
reines, reines, water conduits, bladder or
yard, for thereby they are more hurt and
obstructed by much quantity of vrine pas-
sing that way. But such medicines which
doe coole the heat of the reines, or which
do cleanse and mundefie them from impu-
rity, already gathered and neither exceed
in heat or drines, but in subtile and pier-
cing quality. Or which by propriety of
their substance helpe that way, as those in
the fourth and seuenth signification, and
yet these are not at all, or seldome to bee
vsed, when the body is leane or in a con-
sumption, or full of blood and ill humors,
neither when the vessels of vrine are exul-
cerated or obstructed or the passages
strait, or when the wombe or priuie mem-
bers haue any swelling or vlcer, or when

the vrine is suppressed the bladder being full, or issueth with smart burning. For in all these the medicines bring more impurity to the places griued, and so increase the disease, neither are they to bee vsed in swellings or breakings out of the skinnē, lest they draw the griefe to the inward parts.

Of the strangurie.

The strangurie is caused either for that the vrine is too sharpe, which doth prouoke the expulsiue faculty to expell it, before any quantity bee gathered together. Or for that the retentive facultie of the bladder is weakned through some distemperature, especially of cold. Or els through some vlcer or inflammation of the bladder, to which the vrine comming doth excitate the expulsiue facultie. Or lastly when the wombe or bowels being inflamed, or swollen, do trouble or distend the bladder, as in women great with childe, who oftentimes pisse litle and often. Now as the cause of the griefe is diuerse, so the medicines is likewise diuerse for 'sharpnes of the vrine, whether it come of hote and salt meates, too much heating the liuer & reines, or of medicines which burne the blood, or of exercise which likewise heate the

the reines and Bladder, or lastly that the moisture in the glandulous parts is dried vp by too much vse of venery, leanenesse or drinnesse of the body, must be cured with contrary diet, and medicine which moisten, take away the Sharpnesse and coole the blood as new laid egges, chickens, veale, meates made of wheat and barley meal, also lettuce, purselane, endiue, sorrell, prunes, cherries, sweet apples, cucumbers, melons, but mixe not therewith too much salt, vinegar or other hot spices, and if the body abound with sharp humours, a gentle purgation is good of cassia, manna, whey, dischaften, also decoctions of lettuce, violets, sorrell, purselane, adding thereto some licopize or prunes, the flowers or leanes of malowes, the roote of holihoke. And if the paine be raging it is good to make an injection by a syring, of the white of an egge with rose water or womans milk, or the iuice of purselane, or planteine, &c. But if the glandulous moisture be too much dried vp, you must vse such meates and medicines inwardly and outwardly as doe moisten the parts, as oyle of violets, almonds, hennes grease, new butter also to make plasters to be applied to the places about the priuy mem-

bers or injections, to be squirted up into
the yard or clisters to the same purpose.
Of the pissing euill.
The pissing euill is called, when the pa-
tient pisseth as fast as he drieth, and in
like quantitie. Or when he pisseth against
his will, and it chanceth either through
default of the bladder or aines. As when
the retentive facultie of the bladder is
decayed through distemperature of cold
and moistnesse: for too much cold doth
extinguish the naturall heate of it, which
is of a cold and sinewie substance & with-
out blood, and too much moistnesse doth
loosen the small strings, serving to the re-
tentive facultie, or when the expulsive fa-
cultie is hurt through quantity or quality
of the vrie. Or lastly, when the muscle
of *(sphincter)* serving for voluntarie motion,
is decayed or weakened either through
colde or moistnesse, loosening, or obstru-
cting, or benumbing the muscle as in the
paulsie, or is rent or wounded that it can-
not doe his dutie, as some time happen-
eth to those, who are cut for the stone in
the bladder, where either the vnskilfull
Surgeon doth make too great incision, or
the stone too bigge doth rent the muscle
in coming out. Whereupon though

the wound groweth whole againe, yet the
weakenesse of the muscled remaineth: this
griefe is almost familiar to children who
be pisse their bed in sleepe through weak-
nes and loosenes. Or this griefe happed
neth through defects of the reines being
too hotte, and so drawe the urine too fast
from the liver and veines, and therewith
the faculty weake cannot hold the urine
but sendeth it as fast to the bladder: 3000

Now for the cure) but I can say no-
thing of the cure of the muscled of the bladd-
der for that being cut on wounded, &c. is
incurable) First the humor offending must
be removed, and then the distemper-
ture corrected, the humor offending if it
be heat, must be removed by opening
the liver veine in the right arme, or by a
gentle purgation of marina, calsis, rama-
rindes, simpes of roses solutib, diasebesten,
and diaprunon, but all without scammony
and rather often to be vsed, then much at
once, that thereby nature by little & little
may be framed to voide those humors by
stoole which descend to the reines, also a
vomite stronger for to drawe the hu-
mors from the reines, and a sweat is not
inconuenient to drawe them to the
skinne, and lastly to correct the distem-

perature and strengthen the partes; use
 some of these cooling medicines, as
 lettuce, chidive, sackowe, sorrell, also
 decoctions and supes of the same, and
 besides of purselane, Gofes, violets, and
 cooling meates and drinckes. For strong
 vynes, and which have power to provoke
 vrine are not good. Also a ceare-cloth
 applyed to the backe, loynes and veines to
 coole them, as ceratum refrigerans, un-
 guentum rosaceum & santalinam mesue.
 But if the cause came of cold, a vomit and
 sweat is likewise good, also clisters where-
 in oile of camomill, dill & bitter almonds
 must be used. And now and then it is
 good to use pilles of aloes and thenbarber.
 The diet must be of hot things and where-
 in some hot spices are put. Lastly, use of
 capping glasses without incision, frictions
 of the outward parts, and moderate exer-
 cise is convenient, both because they
 heat the body, as also draw the humor
 away from the inner parts. And thus
 much briefly of these diseases, not inten-
 ding fully to handle the same.

FINIS.

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Pockes mortall, vide death.

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Strangurie mortall, *vide* death.

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FINIS.



5

To the Reader. By Tobias

Whitaker

Gentle Reader,

IF I would have
made any par-
ticular Dedic-
tion, I could
stoope no lower then a
Prince: the subject me-
riteth asmuch, had it
beene handled accor-
dingly: and if it had, yet
I durst not flye so high,
A 2 though